The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Positively the last appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM.
Last appearance of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 4,
The performances will commence with a new Drama, entitled
A FRIEND IN NEED.

Charles Hastings - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Squire Wannop - - Mr. Charles Young.
Ada Bedford - - Miss Emily Wyndham.

After which
A NEW CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
To be followed by the New Burlesque, entitled
LUCREZIA BORGIA AT HOME AND ALL ABROAD.

Lucrezia Borgia - - Mr. Charles Young.
Gennaro - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Alfonso - - Miss Minnie Davis.

To conclude with a New Grand Necromantic Ballet D'Action, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the
VAMPIRE FIEND.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. R. Fraser.

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, August 4th, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by The astonishing performances of the Celebrated
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY,

Last Night of Mr. Huline who will appear in his astonishing Performances on an Empty Barrel, which he will propel down a steep incline, solely with the action of his feet, together with other extraordinary feats of dexterity and adhesion.

Re-engagement of the Popular Marionettes.

Immense success of Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, in selections from his amusing Entertainment entitled "Begone, Dull Care." A new Terpsichorean Divertissement, in which Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez will appear, assisted by Miss Latto, and a Corps de Ballet, concluding each evening with a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.

Gates Open at 7 o'clock.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY next (weather permitting), August 6th, 1860.

To be competed for by Gentlemen only, to be approved of by the Champion Competition Committee, under whose management the Games will be conducted. Winners of prizes at the above Champion meeting to be placed back at the discretion of the Judges. Two Silver Medals will be given for each of the following games:—160 Yards Flat Race, 300 Yards ditto, 400 Yards Hurdle Race, 600 Yards Flat Race; High Leaping, Vaulting with the Hands, Sack Race, distance 100 Yards; Two Races for Lads under 16 and 12 years of age, respectively, to conclude with a half mile Race, open to all the large marts of Dublin, exclusively. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., by letter, directed Fitzwilliam-place, or to any of the Committee. All entries close This Day.

Grounds open at 5, and Games commence at 6 o'clock.
Admission—Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
The splendid Band of the 76th Regiment will attend.
N.B.—Each Race will be started punctually.

KINGSTOWN.—CONCERT ROOM, SUSSEX-PLACE.

VOCAL MUSIC, its Theory and Practice,
SIGHT AND PART SINGING, VOCALISATION, &c.,
"WILHEM'S SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM."

Mr. GASKIN is now forming a select Elementary Singing Class for Ladies. The first Lesson will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th of AUGUST, at Two o'clock, after which no person can be admitted.

Gentlemen's Class on Friday Evening, August 10, at Eight o'clock.
Terms—10s. 6d. for the course of Twelve Lessons.

N.B.—Intending members will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, Great Brunswick-street.

⁂ Mr. Gaskin will attend at the Concert Room on Thursday, August 9, from Four to Five o'clock, to issue tickets, &c.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of Roden, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.

Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; by the Treasurer, John Walsh, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital,

July, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

AMALGAMATED PRISONS FOR WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY.

To Builders, Iron Founders, Locksmiths, and Plumbers.

The Commissioners for the Rebuilding the AMALGAMATED WATERFORD COUNTY and CITY PRISONS, acting under the 7th of George the 4th, chap. 74, and the 19th and 20th of Victoria, chap. 68, are prepared to receive separate Tenders from competent parties, for REBUILDING the PRISONS, according to the altered plans and specifications of their architect, Charles Tarrant, Esq.

The altered Plans and Specifications may be seen daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Four o'clock p.m.; and any further information obtained on application at the office of Charles Tarrant, Esq., County Court-house, Waterford.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners on or before MONDAY, at Twelve o'clock noon, 10th September, 1860. They are to be addressed to "Colonel Roberts, Secretary to the Commissioners, Waterford," and endorsed with the No. of the Specification. "Tender Specification, No——, for Rebuilding Waterford County and City Prisons."

Contractors must name approved and solvent security for the due performance of any work they undertake; the amount of said security must be double that of their Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Commissioners' Office, Court-house,
Waterford, August 2nd, 1860.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.

Daily Communication between
IRELAND AND ENGLAND, VIA LIVERPOOL.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company beg to intimate to the public that on and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, they will, in connexion with the Steamers of the City of Dublin and Screw Steampacket Companies sailing between Dublin and Liverpool, undertake the DAILY TRANSMISSION of Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and Live Stock, at Moderate Through Rates,

TO and FROM DUBLIN and
Manchester, Leeds, Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, Ashton, Wigan, Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, Bradford, Halifax,
and all other Stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the Railways in connexion with it.

The ordinary Through Rates will include free collection and delivery at Dublin, and the several Stations on the Railways of Goods and Parcels, which will not be subject to any Forwarding or Port Charges at Liverpool; and as the utmost punctuality, in all respects, will be observed, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's route will be found expeditious as well as economical.

Goods, Parcels, and Live Stock will be received in Dublin at the Company's Office, North Wall (opposite Commons-street), and Small Parcels will also be received at 20, Eden-quay, where orders for the collection and delivery of Goods may be left, and all information as to Fares, Freights, &c., obtained.

(By order)
ALLEN NICHOLL, Agent.
20, Eden-quay, Dublin, 30th July, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME

37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. Wm. Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.

A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning,
On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860,
calling as follows:

Maynooth, about	10-15	Morning	Athlone, about	1-40	Afternoon.
Enfield "	10-45	"	Ballinasloe "	2-25	"
Mullingar "	12-0	Noon.	Athenry "	3-40	"
Moate "	1-0	Afternoon			

And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

	1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Class. s. d.
From Dublin			
To Mullingar, and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate, do " Athlone, do " Longford do " Cavan, do " Ballywillan, do	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Roscommon, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry, do " Galway, do	15 6	12 6	7 6
From Maynooth or Enfield			
To Galway, and Back	14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillan			
To Galway, and Back	14 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar			
To Galway, and Back	10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon			
To Galway and Back	9 6	8 0	5 0
From Athlone or Moate			
To Galway and Back	7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe			
To Galway and Back	5 6	4 0	3 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.

First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.

N B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 28th July, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COUNCIL:

The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.
Major COCKBURN,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WM. H. HULL, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
MEREDYTH CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.
GEORGE MORANT, Esq., J.P.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
E. H. M'ARDLE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.
With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain ARMIT,
Captain RATHBORNE,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,
JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
GEO. MORANT, Esq., J.P.
F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
WM. B. SCRAGGS, Esq.
JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.,

HONORARY SECRETARY.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

COUNTY DUBLIN ARCHERS' CLUB.—Members are requested to take Notice that the Annual Prize Meeting will take place in MONKSTOWN CASTLE GROUNDS, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8. Shooting to commence at Twelve o'clock. Tickets for the déjeuner (or to see the shooting only), may be had on application to the Treasurer or Secretary. A Military Band will attend.

(By order) R. H. WALL, Hon. Sec.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Per Mr. Thomas Martin:—			
Mr. John Brady, Builder	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Martin	10	0	0
Jonathan Henn, Esq	3	0	0
Henry Cruise, Esq	2	0	0
Mr Glinn	1	0	0
Hon John Massy	1	0	0
Mr Joseph Brennan	1	0	0
Joseph Hone, Esq	1	0	0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy	1	0	0
Miss Murray	1	0	0
Miss Walsh	1	0	0
Mr Burke	1	0	0
Mr Wade	1	0	0
R J Parsons, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Trench	0	10	0
Miss E and Miss H Trench	0	15	0
Mrs Duffy	0	10	0
Mrs Kirwan	0	10	0
A Gentleman from Harcourt terrace	0	16	10
Rev Mr Mulhall	0	10	0
F G Bashford, Esq	0	10	0
Messrs Boyd and Goodwin	0	10	0
Brett Smith, Esq	0	10	0
C Smith, Esq	0	5	0
Mrs Broderick	0	5	0
Mrs Williams	0	5	0
Mr Marchant	0	5	0
Miss Levey	0	5	0
Mr M'Mullen	0	5	0
Mr Lynch	0	5	0
Mr Ford	0	5	0
Mrs Lawson	0	5	0
Mr Hughes	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	1	7	6
Mrs Kelly	0	4	0
Mrs Weldon Molony	0	10	0
Mrs Percy	0	10	0
Doctor Furlong	0	5	0
Per Mr. T. H. Carroll:—			
Messrs John Martin and Son	5	0	0
Thomas H Carroll	1	0	0
James Rawson Carroll	0	10	0
Mr Charles Hedgelong	0	5	0
William Magee	0	5	0
Mr Hanlon	0	5	0
Small Sums	0	11	6
Per Mr. Anthony Wilson:—			
A S H	0	5	0
Mr George Cooke	0	10	0
Mr Anthony Wilson	0	10	0
The Dowager Countess of Desart	1	0	0
P D (Postage Stamps)	0	5	0
Mr Wright	0	5	0
Rev H R Poole	0	5	0
John Hopkins	0	5	0
Per Mr Thomas Waters:—			
The Rt Hon the Lord Chancellor	2	0	0
The Misses Toleken	1	0	0
Mrs Blake	1	0	0
Charles Clancey, Esq	1	0	0
Messrs Gerty and Rorke	1	0	0
R J Greene, Esq	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Waters	0	10	0
A Furlong, Esq	0	10	0
Mr. Maley	0	10	0
D Carton, Esq	0	5	0
Doctor Daniell	0	5	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Mr L Farrell	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	0	12	0
Henry Tobin, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Keegan	0	5	0
M J Brady, Esq	0	10	0
Lady Franks	0	10	0
Per Mr. Thomas Martin:—			
Richard Nowlan, Wellington-road	0	5	0
Mr J Dunn, Lower Baggot-street	0	10	0
Mr Kinsella	0	5	0
E Batty, Esq	0	10	0
Tota	0	5	0
Mr Hade	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
Honourable T Daly	0	10	6
Per Mr. Thomas Waters:—			
James W Lendrick, Esq	0	10	0
Mr Finlayson	0	10	0
W M	0	4	0
A Thank Offering from a Lady	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
E F G, Upper Fitzwilliam-street	0	10	0
William O'Callaghan, Esq	0	5	0
G D	1	0	0
Mrs Allen	0	10	0
Mrs Pugh	0	10	0
Mrs Pereira	0	10	0
A Laplander, Donnybrook	0	2	6
Henry Roe, Esq	0	10	0
Rev J A Galbraith, F T C D	1	0	0
M M	0	3	0
Philip Farley, Esq	0	10	0
Per Mr Thomas H Carroll:—			
Mr Dunn, Merrion-row	0	10	0
W B Patterson, Sandford-place	1	0	0
Messrs Salmon and Rice	1	0	0
Per Mr Anthony Wilson:—			
C E, a Thank Offering	0	2	6
Michael Roberts, Esq, F T C D	1	0	0
F R Jones, Esq	1	0	0
Thomas Courtenay, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square	1	0	0
Colonel Westropp	1	0	0
"A Poor Person," by post	0	2	6
Mr Barber	0	10	0
A Friend, E B	0	5	0
Per Mr. Waters.	£	s.	d.
J R Corballis, Esq	1	0	0
Samuel S Reeves, Esq	1	0	0
Joseph Stock, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square	1	0	0
J R Davis, Baggot-street	0	10	0
Dr Ryan, Waterloo-terrace	0	10	0
A Gentleman, per Miss Eustace	0	10	0
Mrs M'Connell, Merrion-street	0	10	0
E L Foot, Esq	0	10	0
David Mahony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place	1	0	0
A Lady	0	5	0
S M, Fitzwilliam-square	0	5	0
Miss Keating	0	5	0
Miss Thompson	0	2	6
H P	0	5	0
Miss Sugrue	0	2	6
B T	0	2	6
James Tyrrell, Merrion-square	1	0	0
Per Mr Martin			
From some gentlemen of the General Valuation Office of Ireland, per Mr Hogan,	3	11	0
Martin Burke, Shelbourne Hotel	1	0	0
Mrs Enery, Monkstown	1	0	0
A Lady	0	2	6
Richard Manders, Esq, Bray	0	10	0
Mr Johnston, Haddington-road	0	10	0
Mr Cummins	0	5	0
A Friend	0	2	6
Mr Connolly, Upper Baggot-street	2	0	0
Mr F Ellard, Mount Pleasant	0	5	0
Mr Matthews, Merrion-row	0	5	0
Mr Murphy, James'-street	0	5	0
Mr Thompson, Pembroke-terrace	0	5	0
Mr Moran	0	5	0
Per Mr Carroll.			
W C Papworth	0	10	0
Per Mr Wilson.			
A Thankoffering	0	10	0
David Malony, Esq, 34, Fitzwilliam-place	1	0	0
Mr Adam Fletcher	0	10	0
Mrs Carmichael	1	0	0
The Misses Bourn	0	10	0
Richard Cathcart, Esq	0	10	0
Mrs John Knox	0	10	0
W J Morton	0	10	0
Per Mr P M'Keon:—			
Messrs Pim & Co	2	0	0
Mr Kenny, Grocer, Cuffe-street	0	5	0
Mr Molloy, Cuffe-street	0	5	0
Mr Nolan, Stephen-street	0	2	6
P M'Keon, 15, Aungier-street	0	5	0
Thomas Byrne	0	10	0
William Crawly	0	2	6
A Freeman	0	2	6
Mr Flannery	0	2	6

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
[illegible], SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

A SERMON will (D.V.) be preached in St. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, in behalf of the above Society, on SUNDAY (TO-MORROW), AUGUST 5th, 1860, by the Rev. C. WOLSELEY, A.M., Chancellor of St. Patrick's, and a collection made in aid of its funds.

There are at present in various parts of Ireland, mainly depending upon assistance from this Society, 44 Curates actively engaged in the discharge of their sacred duties, in parishes or districts whose population amounts to nearly 242,000 of whom 76,447 are members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher, or by the Rev. H. Vere White Secretary, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. WM. L. GILES. Subject—"The Three Crosses."

MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon.

Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.

Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.—The Rev. J. L. SHORT, of Bridport, will preach in this Meeting-house, on SUNDAY next, 5th inst., Divine Service commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection.

HAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the BEST UPLAND HAY, at the undermentioned Stations, in quantities not less than TWO TONS, up to that affixed to each, or for the year, or monthly deliveries, from the First Day of NOVEMBER NEXT, will be received by me, addressed as under, up to the 18th of AUGUST inst.

N.B.—Samples of the Hay to be left with the Agents of the respective Stations, stating who from, and addressed to
CHARLES BIANCONI, Longfield, Cashel.
2nd August, 1860.

Stations.	Tons.	Stations:	Tons.
Athlone	20	Gort	60
Athenry	30	Hollymount	50
Abbeyleix	10	Half-way House	10
Ballyragget	20	Headford	20
Ballymahon	20	Kilkenny	40
Boyle	30	Killarney	10
Ballaghadereen	50	Kilmacthomas	10
Ballina	50	Killorglin	20
Belmullet	5	King Wm.'s Town	10
Ballyshannon	20	Limerick	20
Ballinrobe	20	Longford	60
Blacklion	10	Listowel	15
Ballinagar	20	Loughrea	5
Ballaghy	30	Landscape, Limerick	20
Bandon	20	Lismore	5
Ballinamore	5	Letterkenny	10
Ballyhowley		Lisnaskea	20
Clones	20	Mallow	20
Carrick-on-Shannon	80	Maryborough	10
Carrick-on-Suir	10	Mountcoyle	10
Cahir	5	Mullingar	20
Castleisland	12	Manorhamilton	20
Cahirciveen	20	Mohill	5
Castlerea	20	Mountbellew	5
Clifden	20	Monaghan	10
Clonbannon	30	Oughterard	20
Clonmoney	20	Oranmore	20
Crosmolina	5	Parsonstown	20
Cliffoney	10	Pontoon, Mayo	20
Claremorris	20	Ross	25
Castlebar	60	Roscommon	20
Clonakilty	30	Roscrea	15
Canal Stage	30	Rathowen	20
Castleiucas	20	Rathmore	10
Dromond	80	Rosscarbery	30
Dungarvan	20	Sligo	80
Durrow	30	Stonepound	10
Dunmore	20	Strokestown	50
Donegal	30	Stranorlar	20
Ennis	20	Strabane	30
Eyrecourt	6	Stonehall	10
Enniskillen	20	Skibbereen	30
Eight Mile Stage	30	Tarbert	20
Foxford	40	Tralee	25
Freshford	5	Tuam	80
Foynes	10	Thomastown	10
Flynns	20	Urlingford	10
Ferbane	5	Waterford	30
Galway	60	Westport	40

Education.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.

At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Examinations held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.

Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
PRINCIPAL.

Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.

Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.

No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE.

PRINCIPAL:
Rev. F. E. BARNES, A.M., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.

At the late July Entrance, Mr. Roland Jones, a pupil of this Institute, obtained sixth place, out of 87 candidates.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. Richard Bennett, and Mr. Thomas Gracey, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. Thomas Brett, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. Benjamin Purser, in his Junior Freshman year.

Mr. Thomas Brett entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.

Mr. Benjamin Purser entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.

Mr. Thomas Norman entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.

Mr. Robert Hutton and Mr. John Dockrill entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.

Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; and of these, two were educated at Portora;—Mr. Allingham under Dr. Greham; and Mr. Purser, under the present Master.

N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

DR. SCHULTHEIS begs to inform the members of his GERMAN CLASSES at the DUBLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, that he will re-commence his Lessons on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 7th and 8th of August, at the usual hour. A punctual attendance is requested. An additional Class for beginners will likewise be opened. Parties who wish to join will be good enough to make their applications to Mr. Thomas Leech, Secretary of the Institute, to whom subscriptions are to be paid.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

WOOLWICH, ADDISCOMBE, SANDHURST.
TRINITY COLLEGE CLASS.

Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in her Majesty's and the Indian Service.

Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and second only to that of Mathematics in the Examination for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.

Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. A. M. Selss, 9, Trinity College.

References:—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

WOOLWICH.

At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley.................... 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser.................... 9th "
Mr H M Hayes.................... 13th "
Mr R G Scott.................... 17th "
Mr F B Knox.................... 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy.................... 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey.................... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne.................... 41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place First among the candidates from Ireland; and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.

The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr Lestock F Boileau: Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Ferrier: Twenty-fifth Place.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A [illegible], who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr A Clarke .... Marks 3,334
Mr Ye[illegible] 3,805
Mr Meredyth 3,640
Mr Barton 3,140
Mr O Knox 2,715
Mr L Keenan 2,290
Mr J Mansfield
Mr F Hutchins
Mr T Palmer
Mr V Nugent
Mr F Walker

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, B A, Swansea.

N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 26th, 1860.

SELECT EDUCATION.

A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28 HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.

References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

EDUCATION.—Miss M'Cron begs to remind the Parents and Guardians of her Pupils that School Business will be resumed (God willing) on MONDAY, the 6th AUGUST. As the arrangements connected with the various classes will be made on that day, Miss M'Cron would urge the great importance of a punctual attendance of the Young Ladies.

28, Rutland-square, North, July 24th, 1860.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
16 & 17, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.
Conducted by the Misses Leishman.

Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD

PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and all the branches of a first-rate Scientific and English Education are taught.

Scholars and Moderators of T.C.D. preside over the Classical and Scientific departments.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the immediate neighbourhood.

Prospectuses can be had on application.

Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 6th of August, 1860.

N.B.—A first-rate Science Teacher is required.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' 4. CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES. Principal, Miss Moorhouse, with efficient Assistants. References kindly permitted:—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D.—all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev. Dr. Goslett,
Second Master—Rev. W. Chartres.

Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.

Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.

In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.

There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.

Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Williams, Owner and Petitioner.

THE Court having ordered a Sale of the Lands of ROCKSTOWN, situate in the Barony of Arklow and County of Wicklow, held under lease, for lives renewable for ever. All parties objecting to such sale of the said lands are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
JOHN S. MILLS, Solicitor, for owner and petitioner, No. 8, Inn's-quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built, and finished in a very superior manner, containing two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' ditto, watercloset, and very commodious basement; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.

Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.

For terms and orders to view apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST-OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, a detached VILLA HOUSE, with one or more acres of ground; commanding beautiful views, and within six minutes' walk of Salthill Station, on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. Also, a FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, containing 170 acres of land, within six miles of Dublin, freed from quit and crown rent.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. Hodges, Smith, & Co., Grafton-street, Dublin.

DUNDRUM.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET. Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.

The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to the Miltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms.

For full particulars, apply to Alfred H. Middleton, Solicitor, 27, York-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

AGRICULTURAL SALE, NEAR LUCAN.
130 Cocks of First-class Hay, high-bred Heifers, pure-bred Leicester Hogget Rams, Fat Ewes, a Strong Draught Mare, Jaunting Car and Harness, Box Cart, Turnip Pulper, Meat Safe, etc., etc.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1860, by directions from W. F. Clarke, Esq., at ESKER HOUSE, adjoining the town of Lucan, 100 large Cocks of First and Second Crop Hay, and 30 Cocks of Old Meadow Hay, saved in the best manner, and not to be surpassed in quality; 22 prime 3 yr. old Ewes, 4 pure-bred Leicester Hogget Rams, 2 highly-bred Heifers, in Calf to a thorough-bred Bull, one yearling Heifers, a Strong Draught Mare, an excellent Outside Car and Harness, a strong Box-cart, Turnip Pulping Machine, Meat Safe, &c., &c.

The Hay to be set up in Lots to suit Purchasers.
SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.
J. J. ROANTREE, Auctioneer,
Newtownpark, Leixlip, and 25, Smithfield, Dublin.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
JOHN TATLOW, Esq., has instructed Subscribers to Sell unreservedly, about 100 Cocks of Prime Old Meadow HAY, on the Lands of PAYER PARK, BALLINTEER AVENUE, beside Dundrum, in lots to suit purchasers, on TUESDAY, the 14th of AUGUST, 1860.

Terms—Ten per cent. deposit at the Sale. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees. Further particulars at Sale.
GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
GREAT AUCTION of New and Old MEADOW HAY, at BALLINTEER, one mile from Dundrum Station, Dublin and Wicklow Railway, on MONDAY, 13th of August inst., 1860, when 260 Cocks of Excellent Hay will be offered to unreserved competition, and in continuation a Two-Horse Threshing Machine, by Graham; Winnowing Machine and Corn Dresser; two Tumbrils; one three year old Filly, by the Hawk; two year old ditto by Sovereign; yearling Colt by Raglan; one Springing Heifer, served by Beau of Kilbogget, bred by Captain Gough; one two year old Heifer, by young Velvet Jacket; by order of the Proprietor, Henry R. Gelespie, Esq.

Sale at One o'clock.

Terms—10 per cent. deposit at Sale. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. auction fees. Further particulars at Sale.
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established 1820.

The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Havelock, Monday, 6th August, at 3 o'clock Afternoon; Herald, Wednesday, 8th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.

The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, for KINGSTOWN, thence by HOWTH, IRELAND'S EYE, LAMBAY ISLAND, MALAHIDE, VIADUCT, ROCK-A-BILL, with its recently-erected Lighthouse, and the SKERRY ISLES, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.	s.	D.
Between Dublin and Kingstown,	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back,	2	6
" Kingstown and back,	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK, and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
From Galway:

Parana, for New York and Boston	7th August.
Connaught, for New York	21st "
Leinster, for New York and Boston	4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York	18th "

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—
To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £18 10s.; and £13 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£9 5s., including stewards' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £3; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—80s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
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Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS,
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
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J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
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THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
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Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS AND MEN OF BUSINESS.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (Founded 1838) is now issuing Life Assurance Policies, free of restrictions and conditions—not liable to any charge for Extra Premiums—and virtually non-forfeitable and unquestionable. The Policy-holders can also withdraw a fixed proportion of their payments, either as a loan or for the surrender of the policies. Explanatory Pamphlets of this new system will be furnished on application.

DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
AGENT:—
Dublin—Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32, Bachelor's-walk.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,208 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agents for Dublin:
JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET.
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THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
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Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
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Sound Congou Tea	3s 0d	per lb.
Excellent Strong Wiry Tea	3s 4d	"
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Excellent Hyson	4s 8d	"
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CAPE MADEIRA,	20	0	"
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MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
R. SEXTON,
TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER,
(Managing and Resident Partner of the Firm of
J. B. JOHNSTONE & Co.),

Begs respectfully to acquaint the customers of the above firm that his connection therewith will terminate on the 3rd day of August next, after which he will continue business solely on his own behalf, at 51, Dawson-street, next door to the present address (part of Tuthill's Hotel). The present business having been opened and established solely under his management, he trusts to be kindly honoured by the commands of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have hitherto patronised him, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, and hopes that a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business, will enable him to do so with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support in his new undertaking.
51, DAWSON-STREET, July 31, 1860.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—31, William-street.

WICKLOW TOURIST.
See the *Official Railway Handbook to Bray, Kingstown, the coast and county of Wicklow*, By G. R. Powell. Second Edition, 128 Pages; 18 Vignettes from Photographs, and a Map. Price One Shilling.
"The information afforded is extensive, and through the entire book runs a current of sparkling poesy."—*Saunders.*
"The author has constructed his handsome guide book on the best possible plan. The guide is a practised one; he writes freely and well."—*Warder.*
"Just the sort of guide that a tourist, desirous of seeing everything in the shortest possible space of time, would wish to be provided with."—*Daily Express.*

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF
Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Mejidees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 93th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 80th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
☞ Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

M'NALLY AND CO
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
⁂ The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

At a General Meeting of the Stucco Plasterers of the City of Dublin, held at their Committee-rooms, 2, AUNGIER-STREET, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to raise funds for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the unfortunate men who were killed by the late fatal accident at 2, Baggot-street—
Mr. JOHN CARROLL, in the Chair,
Proposed by Mr. Robert Malone; seconded by Mr. Philip Reilly:—
Resolved—That a committee of twelve be appointed for that purpose.
At the first meeting of the committee it was
Unanimously resolved—That a subscription list be opened in conjunction with those gentlemen who are so ably and disinterestedly carrying out our intentions. We therefore solicit a humane and charitable public to take the case of those afflicted families into their kind consideration, and we confidently hope that the gentlemen of the building trades of Dublin will co-operate with us in this meritorious act.
(Signed on behalf of the committee,)
JOHN CARROLL, Chairman.
THOMAS POLLARD, Hon. Sec.

Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Carmelite Church, Whitefriar-street; Rev. J. J. Macsorley, St. Peter's Church, Aungier-street; Rev. J. M'Mahon, North Anne-street; Dr. Gray, *Freeman's Journal*; Very Rev. Dean Meyler, Westland-row; Canon Pope, Metropolitan Church, Marlborough-street; have kindly consented to receive donations.
Trustees—Very Rev. Dr. Spratt and Rev. J. J. Macsorley.
Treasurer—Latouche's Bank.
The Committee meet from Eight to Ten o'clock p.m., every WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
Treasurers—Very Rev J Spratt, DD; Rev J J MacSorley, Curate of St. Peter's.

The Coroner's jury, consisting of the Gentlemen named below, which investigated the circumstances attending the death of ——, who was lately killed along with two others by the falling of the scaffolding, &c., at the house No. 3, Baggot-street, have formed themselves into a committee to co-operate with Mr. Carroll and those associated with him, in collecting a Fund for the relief of the families of the deceased, who have been thus, by the Providence of God, left without any means of support, and also of the families of the two others who are so severely injured that it is impossible they could for many months be able to return to their work.
It is unnecessary to repeat the particulars of this melancholy case—they have already been laid before the public. The Orphans and Widows of the deceased, and the families of the suffering survivors, confidently appeal, through this committee, to the benevolent public, for that sympathy and assistance for which the citizens of Dublin are so well known.
An account is now open at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche, Castle-street, to the credit of the Treasurers, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt and the Rev. J. J. MacSorley, Curate of St. Peter's, where all subscriptions or donations in aid of the Fund are to be lodged.
List of the jurors' names who have formed themselves into a committee, together with the other gentlemen who have kindly consented to aid and assist them:—

1 Edward Greer, 16, South Anne-street (foreman)
2 Patrick M'Keon, 15, Aungier-street.
3 James Nowlan, 45, Stephen-street.
4 Benjamin Bradford, 41, Cuffe-street.
5 Peter Ryan, Richmond-street.
6 Thomas Hall, 33, Mountpleasant-avenue.
7 Richard Lowe, 37, William-street.
8 James Murphy, 40, South King-street.
9 Henry Dowling, 38, Great Brunswick-street.
10 Alfred M Weeks, Dublin Castle.
11 William Lawlor, 34, Clarendon-street.
12 Thomas Kirwan, 20, Albert-place.
13 Mr Behan, Camden-street.
Thomas H Carroll, Esq, 17, Lower Baggot-street.
A Wilson, Esq, 17, Lower Baggot-street.
Thomas Martin, Esq, 2, Baggot-street.
Thomas Waters, Esq, 14, Lower Baggot-street
Philip Redmond, Esq, T C.
Dr Sweeny, Stephen's-green:
Alderman John Reynolds, J P, Commercial Buildings.
Horatio T Jude, Esq, 12, Grafton-street.
J C Joseph, T C, Northumberland Buildings.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
"COAT-CUTTING,"
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE NOW COMMENCED.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Memorials of Thomas Hood—A Summer Ramble in the Himalaya—Krapf's Travels in Eastern Africa—Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings—Delepierre's Flemish Literature—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels Round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
August 1st, 1860.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. S.I.C.M.
Subject—"Why God's people give up superstition and sin."—2 Cor. vii. 1.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.
Subject—"Why no R. C., as such, is saved—no R. C. Sacrament a salve for the Soul—and no R. C. Priest a Sacrificer!"

Can he be saved who worships not God only—trusts not in Christ only—and obeys not the truth of God only?
Can he be saved who looks to sacraments and saints instead of straight to the Saviour alone, through faith in Him?
Can he be saved who depends on the intention of a priest, who may not have been duly baptised or ordained, nor be a real Christian at all?
Can Dr. Cullen ordain sacrificing priests, when he is not a sacrificer himself?
Why will no priest of Rome prove that he is a sacrificer?
Can the Rev. W. H. Anderdon, Dean Meyler, Dr. Yore, Dr. Newman, or any Roman Catholic, prove that the learned Morinus, and Bailly, the former Maynooth Class-book, are wrong in saying that no minister of any Church, Eastern or Western, was ordained to be a *sacrificing priest* for the first ten centuries of the Christian era?—See Liguori on Council of Trent, p. 345, and Bailly *De Ordine.*
Is it not an undeniable fact that in Ireland there were no stone altars for sacrifice, but only wooden tables for communion, before the introduction of Roman customs in the twelfth century?—See Lanigan, iv. 272.
There is no passage in the whole New Testament where any minister of the Church on earth is called *hiereus*, or sacrificing priest.
Christ is a "priest for ever"—having an "untransferable priesthood"—fulfilling its functions Himself "according to the power of an indissoluble endless life"—which He took not on Himself, but was appointed by His Father, and now "ever liveth to make intercession for us."—Heb. v. 5; vii. 16, 24, 25, R. C. Bible.
Christ appointed no priest [hiereus]; the Apostles were not priests, and ordained no priests; for nearly a thousand years there were no priests even in the Church of Rome; by what rule, then, can there be priests now?
Is it not contrary to God's Word to say that the Mass is a continuation of the sacrifices of Christ, who "was offered once to exhaust the sins of many?"—Heb. vii. 28, Roman Catholic Bible.
Will you trust your soul to the priests of Rome?
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear; bring your Bibles, read, and judge for yourselves.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

With reference to some statements recently put forth encouraging their principles, and the condition of their schools, by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier—

THE Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland have seen with much surprise certain statements in the preface to a Second Edition of a Pamphlet on the Education Question, lately published by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier.

They regret the tone of that preface generally, as tending to disparage the labours of the Society, and such as could not be expected from one who so long appeared a zealous advocate of its cause, and still continues to hold his place as one of its Vice-Presidents.

The statements, however, to which they feel bound to give a plain and immediate contradiction are those which refer to certain supposed restrictions on the religious instruction given in the Society's Schools.

The following are the words in which they are expressed:—"In the Church School there cannot be an expository use of the Word of God which would interfere with any of the tenets of a Roman Catholic or Protestant Dissenter." [p. 19.] Again, "What can be of higher importance in the view of a member of our Church than the great central Protestant truths—the essence of the Reformed Faith? Yet these are excluded in the presence of a Roman Catholic child, by our own voluntary regulation. The teacher cannot declare to him the whole counsel of God; not one such error, however anti-Scriptural—not one which he knew to be lurking in the mind of a Roman Catholic child as he reads the Bible, can the teacher correct in the Church Education Society School." [p. 23.]

Now, in confutation of these affirmations, the Committee rejoice to think that they need put forth very little that has not been in print and before the public for a very long series of years.

In the year 1847, the Rev. Dr. Elrington withdrew from membership with the Society, and among the reasons assigned for his taking this step, the following occurs; and, as the style of objection is so strikingly similar to that now put forward by Mr. Napier, the Committee feel it may be well to give the very words:—"In a school under the Church Education Society, if the clerical patron was convinced that the Roman Catholic child mistook the meaning of the passage he was reading in the Word of God, and was extracting poison from the Bread of Life, he could not, without infringing the rules of the Society, venture to set him right—he could not correct any of these erroneous views. . . . The situation of a patron of a National School is much more in uniformity with the views which the Church entertained in imposing that [ordination] obligation. When the Scriptures are read before the clergyman, or, in his absence, the master, by all who come to him for instruction, he is at perfect liberty to explain their meaning, and guide his pupils in the way that leadeth to everlasting life." ["A Few Suggestions," &c., 4th Ed., p. 15, 1847—Hodges and Smith.]

This excited, as might be expected, the attention of the friends of the Church Education Society, and at the next day of the Committee assembling, the resolution following was passed unanimously, many most influential members being present:—

Resolved—"That the Committee share in the astonishment of the Armagh Diocesan Society, at the statement made by the Rev. Dr. Elrington in his recent pamphlet. They consider that the rules of the Society are utterly incapable of any such interpretation as he puts upon them. They have always been understood to give to the patron of the school, and the master under his direction, full liberty to instruct every child in the school in the meaning of the portion of Scripture which he may be reading, as well as to explain the formularies of the Church to the children of the Church; and they have been acted upon as confirming the liberty, as is manifest from the following printed query, to be filled up in the inspectors' report—viz., 'Are they examined as to the meaning of the portions of Scripture which are read by them?'

"HENRY IRWIN, Chairman.

"July 7, 1847."

The Committee imagine that these expressions of opinion, which have been before the public for thirteen years, should be enough to show that the objection now raised by Mr. Napier is no new one; that it has engaged their attention before; and that they spoke out fearlessly in answer to it.

The Committee, however, can go much further back than even this. In the very *first* annual report of the Society, the following passage appears:—"It"—the Church Education Society—"admits to its schools the children of Roman Catholic and other Dissenting parents, and imposes no other condition as to their religious education than requiring them to *learn* the Holy Scriptures, without the catechism or the formularies of the Church" [p. 10, rep. i., 1840.] Surely the word "learn" included becoming acquainted with the doctrine as well as the letter of the Bible.

Again, in the report presented at their fifth annual meeting, these words may be read:—"Your Committee desire it may be distinctly understood that they are very far from attempting to interfere with the superintending clergyman in the discharge of those educational functions which belong to his sacred office. They leave him, in the oral instruction of the pupils, as uncontrolled in the schoolroom as he is in the pulpit." [P. 14, par. 2, rep. v., 1844.]

In the report for the next year the following appears:—"Surely, if the proper position and consequent obligation of the Church be that of a witness to and keeper of the truth, it can form no part of the duty of her ministers, to connect themselves with a system which practically places no distinction between truth and error; which not only gives to the teacher of erroneous doctrines the same facilities for spreading the peculiar dogmas of his creed, that it gives to him who faithfully holds fast the form of sound words, for inculcating the uncorrupted doctrines of the Christian faith; granting assistance to each to the same extent, and on the same grounds, and endorsing the pretensions of both alike, as equally authorised to give religious instruction to whomsoever they may induce to receive their teaching, but also requires the faithful minister of Christ to co-operate with it in providing a security and guarantee that what he believes to be Divine Truth, and necessary to man's eternal salvation, shall effectually be kept aloof from those whom he believes to be ignorant of it, and not likely to obtain the knowledge of it through any other channel than that particular one which he thus pledges himself to close." [6th report, 1845, p. 15, par. 1.]

The documents from which these are cited have been open to every inquirer into the principles of the Society who desired to ascertain the facts of the case, for an abundantly sufficient time.

The Committee would observe that they have proof of Mr. Napier having given their cause valuable assistance and strenuous advocacy, both before and after the dates of the two latter, which are so very clear upon the point now at issue.

In fact, no instruction whatever is laid upon the ordained ministers of the Church by the Society, as to the confutation of error by an express appeal to the Bible.

The Committee would desire respectfully to call upon the ex-Chancellor to produce the "prohibitive regulation" which he affirms to be in force. Their assertion is, that they have nothing of the kind now, and never had. As to the *manner* in which superintendents of schools, or teachers guided by them, are to deal with the Scriptures in explaining to the children in their daily lessons, this has even been left open to their good sense, discretion, and judgment. The Society have laid down no regulation; nor have they had any cause to regret the want of a rule on this subject, for the clergy have proved that in communicating the fundamental truths of the Gospel to children, they have not done this in the spirit of controversy.

There is yet another point with reference to which the Committee feel themselves compelled to correct an error in Mr. Napier's pamphlet, it is that which is made at p. 8, in which the right hon. author states that he was officially informed (early in the present year) "of the actual condition of a large proportion (exceeding one-third) of the Church Schools. In these the masters were incompetent; without training; the certain salaries generally under £10, and in some cases under £5, yearly; books and school requisites but scantily supplied."

The Committee cannot permit this representation of the financial condition of so great a number of their schools to pass without remark. At the time referred to by Mr. Napier (23rd February, 1860) a certain number of returns had been received at the Central Office from the various Diocesan Associations, in reply to a circular requesting information concerning the respective amounts of fixed income possessed by the teachers of the several Schools throughout the country in connexion with the Society. These returns, however, were then very far from complete—imperfect in their statistics, and representing only a fragment of Ireland as a whole. The information the Committee have received upon this important subject is still only partial, though much greater; and they are labouring to possess a real and reliable report of how many of their Schools are actually in that languishing and dying condition about which so much has lately been advanced. Meanwhile, they are happy to state that they have, up to the present, received returns from twenty Diocesan Associations, classifying the schools under separate heads, according to the rate of certain salary enjoyed by the several teachers; and they rejoice in being able to report that the number of instances (according to the returns now in their hands), in which the teacher's salary does not reach £10 per annum, is not one-fifth of the entire amount; while considerably more than a half, have an income, quite exclusive of pupils fees, of upwards of £20 a year. The number also of the teachers who are reported as having a certain income of less than £10 a year, would be, in all likelihood, materially smaller than it appears, had not several of the returns excluded the amount of salary, belonging to the teacher as parish clerk or sexton; and yet this would seem to come legitimately under the head of his certain means of maintenance. Much, therefore, as the want of a higher rate of remuneration is to be regretted for the schoolmasters of our country, yet it is a matter of thankfulness, that so few comparatively, so far as we have as yet means of judging, are in that exceedingly impoverished condition which Mr. Napier was, on partial information, led to believe them to be. The Committee, in conclusion, cannot but regard these monetary facts as a strong proof of the vastly superior hold which the Church Education Schools possess, in the regard and esteem of our resident proprietors, beyond the schools of the National Board. Those of this Society have no public aid to depend upon, while those of the Board depend so completely on the help afforded by the public funds that, according to their own returns, "the teachers are left," in vast numbers of cases, without any "local co-operation or superintendence," "no salary or local stipend being granted by landlord, patron, or committee to the teacher."

In the foregoing the Committee feel that enough has been put forward to show, that if the true principles of the Society have been imperfectly known by public men, the fault was not caused by any timidity on their part in expressing them; and, furthermore, that their actual condition, as at the head of the truly Scriptural Schools of the country, is assuredly such as to make every friend of their cause thank God and take courage.

(Published by order of the Committee)
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

Kildare-street, 3rd August, 1860.

BAZAAR.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, and TUESDAY next, the 6th and 7th August, 1860.

PATRONESSES:
Countess of Carnwath,
Lady Campbell,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,
The Ladies Crichton,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,
The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Stewart,
Lady Brownrigg,
Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
Mrs. Richard Mayne,
Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of this Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.

Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 3, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 5, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.

Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Military Bands will attend.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

There was a reaction in the English Funds to-day of about one-eighth to one-quarter, and a similar tendency in our funds; Consols for money giving way one-quarter, and New Threes opening weakly at the same reduction, but being subsequently buoyed up by some large purchases, probably on account of the Landed Estates Court.

In Joint Stock Banking Securities, the dealings were restricted to Bank Stock, which improved one-quarter per cent., and closed strongly. Hibernians were in demand, at an enhanced rate; Nationals and Provincials were on sale, and Royals in request.

In Steam, Atlantics again advanced, and closed steadily one-eighth above yesterday's rate. City of Dublin Shares, of the various denominations, and British and Irish, were inquired for; and Dundalk Steam were on sale, at the previous quotation, a reduction of one-quarter being tendered.

The Mining market was not as active as usual. Carysforts made a slight advance; the upward movement of Connorrees was arrested, and a trifling decline marked; Wicklow Coppers realised last rate; and Mining Company of Ireland was in demand at £12¼, also the previously quoted price.

The nominal quotations in Alliance Gas were £9¾ to £9½; and in Grand Canal Stock £38 to £39.

In Railways, the transactions were in Great Southern Stock, which established a further improvement of one-eighth, and in Midland original and half shares, which produced last rates. No change of value was observable in the other Securities, of which the nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Passage, £10½ to £11; Dublin and Wicklows, £5⅛ to £5¼. Buyers of Dublin and Belfasts, Dublin and Kingstowns, Newry and Rostrevors, and Ulsters. Sellers of Cork and Bandons, Dublin and Droghedas (£25 paid), and Irish South Easterns.

In Preference Securities, Belfast and County Down 5 per cents. (Class D) realised last price, a few shares remaining unsold. Great Southern 4 per cent. Preference Stock advanced to par, and was largely dealt in. Cork and Bandon Preference of both denominations remained as previously reported. There were buyers of Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents., and sellers of the 6 per cents. at last rates in both cases.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 3.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... [illegible]
Account, ... [illegible]
New Threes, ... 94
NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, ... [illegible]
Account, ... [illegible]
New Threes, ... [illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, ... [illegible]
Account, ... [illegible]
New Threes, ... [illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, ... [illegible]
Account, ... [illegible]
New Threes, ... [illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... [illegible]
Account, ... [illegible]
New Threes, ... [illegible]

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3s prem.; Eastern Counties 57¼; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunk, 30¾; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110⅛; London and North Western, 104⅜ 5; Midland Stock, 128¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Bank Stock, 230; Caledonian, 95½; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 73⅜; Mexican, 21; North British, 64⅞; York and North Midland, 86; Great Northern, A, 122½; South Eastern, 89; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 73⅝. Consols opened at 93 9-16 11-16, but are now weak at 93 9-16 sellers. Shares opened good, but have all declined, and are very weak at a decline of ½ to ¾ per cent. London and North Western, and Leeds, the weakest markets. Canadians firm. French dull.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 3.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ 93
Ditto for new account, 8th August ..	92⅞ 93
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	235½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6½
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	8s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	21s 9d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65½
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	115½
Midland Great Western	53½
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Belfast and Co. Down, Class D	25
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual ..	100

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st July. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93½	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜ 93¾	93½	
Ditto for Account		93½	93 93⅞	93½		
3 per cent. Reduced					92⅞ 93	92⅞
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	92⅞ 93	92⅞ 93	93	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account		92⅞				
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)
Thursday Evening.

The funds have again been firm to-day. In the discount market to-day there was increased demand owing to preparations for 4th of the month. About £4,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to day for exportation. On the Paris Bourse there has been to day a decline of more than ⅛ per cent.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)
Friday Evening.

Funds opened with firmness, and soon experienced a further slight advance, but a check was then given by some sales, coupled with somewhat remarkable heaviness of the Paris Bourse in face of the doubts which are now cast upon the starting of the Syrian expedition. Consols closed one-eighth per cent. lower than yesterday. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices was upwards, but in several instances the best quotations of the market were not supported. In the afternoon this was particularly observable in the market for British Railway stocks, which, however, after exhibiting great buoyancy left off higher than yesterday. In the discount market the demand to-day was rather brisker, owing probably to preparations for the 4th of the month.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.
Dublin, Friday Evening.

The latest advices from America show that money continues plenty at New York and in other places in the United States. In London the demand at the banks has become exceedingly restricted, and out of doors also, the supply of money is steadily increasing. Through the abundance prevailing at the Stock Exchange, moreover, the terms for short loans on English Securities does not exceed 2 per cent., and it appears, that from the absence of speculation, the floating balances in the general market are very large. The rates of accommodation are still down to 3½ per cent, but business in the manufacturing and other markets continues dull and unsettled. In Manchester there is a fair amount of offers for India shirtings, and also for other goods, but mostly at some further reduction in price, so that very few transactions were effected. In the woollen districts also, the demand for goods is the reverse of animated; and in the leather market it has been necessary for sellers to tempt buyers with lower prices, in order to effect any sales. The evil effects of the unsound system, by which some of the parties in this trade, who have recently failed, had carried on business, are beginning to be seen more and more every day; and, in addition to the injury done to several leather manufacturers, &c., suspicions are not unlikely to arise as to the solvency of discounters who have had transactions with the fallen firms, it being believed that the bankers and others who have given accommodation will suffer the greatest loss by the failures that have taken place; the run which has been on the Liverpool Royal Bank for the last few days, affords additional ground for this supposition, depositors having become apprehensive of the stoppage of the bank, from erroneous reports respecting losses received by it, from the failures alluded to, the manager having also, it is to be lamented, committed suicide. It is now proved, however, that the bank is quite solvent, and it appears that the distrust which has arisen, is steadily subsiding. In reference to the subject of improper trading, a case in this city came before Judge Lynch, in the Bankrupt Court, this week, on which he has made some very forcible remarks, well worthy of perusal, as affecting the general interests of traders. The main facts were, that in 1858 the bankrupt owed upwards of £8,000, three-fourths of which consisted of accommodation transactions, with, as the judge observed, "scarcely a fraction of assets." Notwithstanding this condition of his affairs, the bankrupt went on trading, obtaining contracts, &c., and still it appears losing. His lordship observed very fully on the mischief done in a mercantile community by trade carried on in this way, and finally refused to give a certificate for future dealings.

Wool—The price of wool continues without alteration; mixed, 25s. to 26s.; all hogget, picked, 26s. to 26s. 9d. The colonial wool sales in London continue to be well attended, and rates are firm. The quantity of wool exported from Dublin, for the week ended on Wednesday evening, amounted to 330 bags and packs.

Cotton—The demand has somewhat diminished; about one-fourth of the quantity sold is taken for export and speculation.

Hides—Although the leather trade in London is still dull and unsettled, raw hides continue in steady demand there at their previous value.

Produce Markets—The sales of sugar in London on Tuesday were rather large, but most of the markets were quiet, without change in current rates. On that day the sales of sugar consisted of 1,650 hhds. West India, at 36s. to 37s. 6d. for Barbadoes; 32s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. for other sorts, and 42s. to 45s. for crystallised Demeraras; 10,800 bags strong refining Mauritius brought from 36s. to 43s. 6d.; and two cargoes Havana for the United Kingdom, at 27s. 6d. for No. 11½; and 28s. for No. 12. Since the latter day the sales have not been extensive, but prices remain steady, and the tone has improved. For tea the demand is still inactive, the advices from China having had very little effect. The public sales of coffee are proceeding satisfactorily for sellers, Costa Rica being especially firm, some of which has brought improved rates. The sales of rice are also going on actively, and prices have been tending upward. Saltpetre is, however, quiet. Oils bring, in London—linseed, 28s 9d; foreign pale rape, 44s 6d to 45s; brown, 42s. Tallow, in the same market, remains without alteration. Spot, 52s 9d to 53; October to December, 52s 6d; January to March, 53s. In this city the price is from 54s to 54s 6d.

Provisions—The demand for bacon has been active this week, and quick sales, at firm prices, are effected. Old, 67s to 70s; new, 72s to 76s. Hams, 66s to 70s; long, 78s to 84s; cheeks, 48s to 50s. Butter, however, has been quiet. For the week ended on Wednesday evening, the quantity exported amounted to 6,040 firkins.

Eggs—6s for export per 124; retail, 6s. 10d.

Potatoes—4s to 6s per cwt.

Hay—Markets continue large. Rates, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d. per cwt.; old, 5s to 6s per cwt.; straw, 4s 6d to 5s.

Cattle—There is no particular change to notice in the fairs taking place, the demand continues generally active, and firmer prices are obtained. Cattle for the butcher are still scarce. As regards yesterday's markets—At London business was much in the same state as on last Monday, prime beasts, sheep, lambs, and calves, selling steadily at full prices, but trade being otherwise inactive. The supply consisted of 1,850 beasts, 140 cows, 13,200 sheep and lambs, 830 calves, and 300 pigs. At Glasgow the supply of all sorts of stock was large, prime beef being in good demand at late quotations, but other sorts were difficult to sell, and 20s to 30s. lower. In sheep and lambs there was, likewise a reduction in value. At Smithfield market there was also a tendency downward; prime meat, easy in the morning, brought previous rates; but later, secondary qualities were to be had from 10s. to 20s. a head lower on cattle, 2s. on lambs, and about 1s. 4d. per lb. on mutton. Prices ranged from 50s. to 70s. for beef; mutton 6½d. to 8d. per lb. in sink; veil, 8½d; lambs 20s. to 34s. each. There were a large number of springer cows and calves for sale. The exportation from our quays, for the week ended on Wednesday evening, comprised 2,210 head of cattle, 3,086 sheep, 3,120 lambs, and 451 pigs.

Grain, &c.—The accounts from France show somewhat divided markets there. In some places higher prices are obtained for wheat and flour, while in others, transactions can only be effected at a reduction from rates. In the English markets prices have been kept from advancing by the foreign supplies, which have been on rather a large scale; but the number of cargoes off the coast offering for sale has become much reduced, and trade in London has been somewhat improving. The finer qualities of wheat have especially been held firmly during the week. Barley and Indian corn have been also actively inquired after, and for the latter more money was obtainable for the past couple of days. At Mark-lane to-day the supplies of foreign grain, particularly wheat and oats, were heavy; for the former the demand was not active, but oats and barley sold readily, at full prices. In those three articles there was no alteration, but the value of Indian corn appears to have somewhat improved, and inquiries are made for cargoes on passage. In this day's Liverpool market also, Indian corn was on the advance—fully 1s. per quarter increase over later rates having been paid, but wheat and oats were unchanged in value. At our Corn Exchange to-day the supply of home grain was small, but there was no quotable alteration in prices. Wheat has continued firm during the week, and holders are not apprehensive that prices will fall. Indian corn was in better request, without, however, any alteration in rates. In the other articles offered for sale, there is no change to notice. The foreign arrivals for this week consist of 3,660 quarters of oats, and 868 sacks of flour. Besides these arrivals, there are on passage, from ports of call, for our port one cargo of wheat, and two cargoes of Indian corn.

The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 31s to 33s; red do., 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 15s to 17s 6d; oatmeal, 15s to 17s 6d; bakers' flour, 16s 6d to 20s; and Indian corn, 31s to 32s.

The following are the London prices of floating cargoes, calling for orders at ports of call, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to ports of destination:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 54s to 55s; Marianople, 54s to 55s; Taganrog, 52s to 53s; and Odessa Ghirka, new 53s; old, 51s per 492 lbs.

Sandomirka, 53s to 54s; Polish Odessa, 51s to 52s; Salonica, 50s; and Ibraila, 46s to 48s per 480 lbs.; Egyptian Said, 42s to 44s.

Indian Corn—Galatz, 31s to 32s; and Odessa, 31s to 32s per 492 lbs; Ibraila, 29s to 30s; and Foxanian, 29s 6d to 30s 6d per 480 lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 25s to 26s per 400 lbs, and Danubian and Taganrog same price; Egyptian, 24s to 25s per qr.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s to 33s per qr.

Rye—Danubian, 30s to 31s; and Odessa, 30s to 31s per qr.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per 480 lbs.

The arrivals at ports of call, from the 25th to the 31st ultimo, comprise 2 cargoes of wheat, 3 of Indian corn, 2 of beans, and 1 of linseed; and from these ports the following cargoes are on passage, viz.:—1 of Indian corn, for Londonderry; 2 of do., for Belfast; and 1 of same for Waterford.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

There was a poor supply of home-grown grain at our Corn Exchange to-day, and the market was a dull one at about the currencies of Tuesday last. Indian corn met a greater demand, without any improvement in price.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	31 0 to 33 0	Oatmeal	15 0 to 17 0
Red do. ...	30 0 to 31 6	Bakers' flour	17 0 to 20 0
Barley ...	18 0 to 22 0	Indian corn,	31 6 to 32 0
Oats ...	15 0 to 17 6		

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

Provisions—Spitalfields—The bacon markets of this week continue much firmer than was expected—full prices for every article. Old bacon, 66s to 70s; new, 72s to 76s; short hams, 65s to 70s; long, 78s to 84s; cheeks, 48s to 50s per cwt; American bacon, 60s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 75s; old, 67s to 70s; hams, new, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 6d per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 10½d to 12d per lb; firkins, 100s to 106s per cwt.

Poultry—Chickens (alive) 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 8s 0d to 0s 0d; duck, 7s 6d per 124 (wholesale). Hen, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; duck, 8s 0d to 8s 0d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 102s 8d per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, August 4—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s per cwt; second, 100s; third, 94s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 8d to 12d per lb; herrings, fresh, 7s per hundred.

Fowl—Live chickens, 15s to 16s per dozen; live ducks, 18s per do.

Potatoes—4s to 6s per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s 6d to 5s per do.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Wool—The market remained unchanged, but the prices of last week were sustained. There was a tolerable supply, which met with a ready sale.

We have no change to notice in price. The few farmers' parcels that came to market were bought at last week's rates, 25s 6d to 26s 9d per stone of 16lbs, with the usual deductions.—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

Coals—House, 15s 6d to 17s per ton. [illegible]—Price of Whitehaven coal, Whitehaven Colliery [illegible] week ending Thursday, 2nd August, 15s 6d per ton. At Dublin market, thirteen Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
496	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	31 0	34 6	33 0
735	Oats do. 14 stone..	15 0	18 0	17 0
—	Bere do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Barley do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Rape do. 8 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
639	Oatmeal cwt ..	16 8	17 6	17 1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—AUGUST 3.
Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	57 0	Oats ..	27 5	Beans ..	45 1
Barley	33 1	Rye ..	38 1	Peas ..	41 1

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	57 4	Oats ..	25 9	Beans ..	46 3
Barley	33 5	Rye ..	36 2	Peas ..	41 8

Duty one shilling.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Horne's Report), AUGUST 3.—Weather fine, but cloudy. Foreign supplies again large of wheat and oats; good of barley, with a middling attendance of millers; wheat sells slowly at nominally at Monday's rates; barley and oats in good demand, at full prices; flour unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Usborne's Report), AUGUST 3.—At this day's market supplies are still heavy. Weather dull, and not sunny. English and Foreign wheat quiet and unaltered, but a healthy tone prevails. Floating cargoes Berdianski sold at 54s 9d. Flour—Not so strong, as the quantity offering is large; Indian corn strong, and many inquiries made for cargoes on passage; barley, excellent sale off stands, whilst off coast cargoes are all sold; rye taken for feeding; peas and beans slow sale; oats unaltered in value, as holders generally are landing their cargoes.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 3RD.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report.)—We have a fair attendance of town and country millers at this morning's market. Wheat in good demand, without change in value. Flour steady. Oats and oatmeal unchanged. Indian corn strong at 1s advance. Beans slow.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, AUGUST 3RD.—We have still short arrivals of grain. Wheat is held for last Friday's rates, but very little progress can be made in sales. In other articles no change.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 3.—No 1, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; Mixed Nos. makers' iron, 52s 9d to 53s 10d; No. 3, 51s to 51s 6d. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 3.—Firsts, 105s, seconds, 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s. 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 3.—Old oats, 13s 10d; new, 14s 3d.

WOOL SALES, LONDON FRIDAY, AUG. 3.—There has been a full average market of buyers in attendance this afternoon, but nearly the whole of the wools offered have been taken for home use. Compared with yesterday, no change has taken place in prices, but they continue to be firmly supported.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse opened flat, but improved in consequence of a notice posted upon the Bourse. Rentes closed firm at 68·30, or 50 centimes higher than yesterday.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts here to-day was very moderate. Prime breeds moved off steadily, at quite Monday's currency. Otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. We were fairly supplied with sheep. Downs and half-breds were firm in price, but other breeds were inactive, at late currencies. Lambs, the show of which was tolerably good, commanded previous rates, with a fair inquiry. Calves were steady, at Monday's quotations. Pigs and milch cows changed hands slowly, at unaltered rates.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 10d, second quality do. 4s to 4s 4d, prime large oxen 4s 6d to 5s, prime Scots, &c. 5s 2d to 5s 6d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 10d to 4s 2d, second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 2d, prime Southdown do 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large coarse calves, 4s to 5s, prime small do 5s 2d to 5s 6d, large hogs 4s to 5s, neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s, lambs 5s 8d to 6s 8d, suckling calves 19s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 950; cows 140; sheep and lambs, 11,200; calves 420; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 600; sheep and lambs, 2,000; calves, 350.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Cape of Good Hope [D] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 5.
Spain and Portugal [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 6.
America (New York) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 8.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, ..	Six p.m., Aug. 9.
Constantinople ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 10.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 10.
India (Bombay) [S] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 12.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda [Q] ..	One p.m., Aug. 14.
America (New York) [S] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 15.
Constantinople ..	One p.m., Aug. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 16.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 17.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., Aug. 17.
America (New York) [Q] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [Q] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"A Friend in Need," "Ballet Divertissement," "Lucretia Borgia," "The Vampire Fiend."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, amounted to 58,498 copies, making an average of 9,750 copies daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in thetrown, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins."
—*Thom's Almanack.*
Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 25s.
"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

SOME surprise has been expressed that no steps have as yet been taken to remove the ruins of St. Andrew's Church, and to rebuild a new church according to the beautiful design selected by the Building Committee. The public little know the difficulties the Building Committee have met with, and all that still remains for them to do. The opinion of Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon was that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were "bound to apply such sum in rebuilding "the church as reasonable men ought to think fit and "proper." The Right Hon. Mr. Brewster states that the Commissioners are bound merely to erect a plain, substantial building, entirely at their own discretion. As the Commissioners did not insure the church, which cost £22,000, it is hard on the parishioners to pay for their omissions, and a greater degree of liberality ought to have been displayed by the Commissioners. We have, goodness knows! a collection of hideous Ecclesiastical structures, such as no other city is disgraced by. Let us not have another barn, or shapeless gable, raised in such a position as St. Andrew's occupies. Influenced by a proper desire for the credit of the parish, the parishioners selected a most beautiful design, and asked the Commissioners to give £8,000 towards the erection. The Commissioners reply that they labour under a deficiency of funds, and offer £4,300. Here the matter rests, so far as the negociation with the Commissioners is concerned.

The full execution of the selected design requires no less a sum than £17,300. From this, however, there may be deducted £3,000 for Alms-house and School-rooms. The parish can work on as it has hitherto done until better times. Further deductions also might be made: £100 might suffice for a plain railing, for the present. Bells might be dispensed with, which would save £100. Contingencies are set down at £1,000; ornamental work, £700; arranging churchyard, £500; and the organ, £500. Archdeacon Gregg's Church is still without an organ, and the psalmody is remarkably good. We are no advocates either for a bald interior, or the absence of proper adjuncts to public worship; but the great point in the present case is to get the Church built. All the rest can be added in time. We know how difficult it is to collect a large sum at once, but much may be done by constant and persevering endeavour. Once the Church is opened special collections may be made for its decoration. The first thing, we say, is to build the Church, and this may not be a matter of such difficulty as it appears. The plans of Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn require £10,300 for the Church; add to this £600 for the architect, £100 for the railing, and £500 for contingencies, and we have a total of £11,500. The parishioners have offered £6,000, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £4,300. There remains, then, but £1,200 to collect to render the Church available for public worship. Some inconveniencies would have to be borne with,—these would be unpleasing deficiencies; but anything would be better than to have the parish without a church longer than is absolutely necessary.

THE Irish Board of Works has surely enough to do. In the report of the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure, there is a folio page filled closely with a list of the various duties of the Irish Commissioners. The formidable total, however, does not deter the adepts of a centralising monopoly. It is quite evident, from the gist of the questions put to Sir Richard Griffith and others, that there exists a pet project for handing over the management of Irish works to a board sitting in London. Take, for example, the following questions:—No. 2,275—"Do you think that the Board of "Works in Ireland could be advantageously *connected* "with the Board of Works in England?" The modest phrase, "advantageously connected," becomes somewhat stronger in Quest. 2,290, where it becomes "the "question of putting the whole of these works under "the Office of Works in England." Again, we have 2,291—"The Board of Works in England could "equally employ the same persons, could they not?" And, with utter unfairness, the cost of the Irish Board, with its multitude of occupations, is compared with that of the English Board, which has little to do: *e.g.* Quest. 2,399—"Are you aware that the expenses "of the Board of Works in England are about £30,000 "a year, while the expenses of the Board in Ireland "are £23,000 a year?" Then, Quest. 2,459 asks, "Could you not trust solely to the advice of an eminent "civil engineer in London?" But we have cited quite sufficient to show that it has been, and possibly is, in contemplation to place the whole public works of Ireland under the control of a board sitting in London.

If anything could settle the matter with men who are devoted to the theory of centralisation, it should be the evidence of Sir Richard Griffith. Independent of the enormous list of employments to be undertaken, Sir Richard has shown that no Board of Works in England could deal with the vast accumulation of buildings and works in charge of the Irish Board. Buildings are erected at far less cost in Ireland, and by comparatively inexpensive management. Were it not for the local knowledge possessed by the Irish Board of parties willing to undertake the erection and repair of works, and the prices at which the buildings ought to be erected in each locality, the buildings would cost double, or probably threefold. The Board of Works could not employ the same persons unless they had the same local knowledge; so that, after all, Resident Commissioners would have to remain in Ireland, or, for the sake of the theory of centralisation, the public works of Ireland would cost at least double what they do, and would entail insufferable correspondence and delay.

In the Map of Ireland, appended to the report, round black dots indicate the stations of the Coast Guard in connexion with the Irish Board. They are thickly placed about Belfast, the county Down, Dublin, Wicklow, and Cork, but not one appears on the whole seaboard of Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, or Donegal. Smuggling, we suppose, can only be carried on on the East and South coasts of Ireland. It appears, too, that in very many instances, the Coast Guard men are not sufficiently well accommodated. Commodore Eden, indeed, says "that the Coast Guard men in Ireland are worse "lodged than cattle, and cases have been reported "where the men have been obliged to thatch their "beds!" Sir Richard Griffith states that this remark extends only to those portions of the coast not under the charge of the Board of Works. In very many cases where the board had undertaken to erect new and suitable buildings, the land has not yet been acquired, owing to some unaccountable delay upon the part of the Admiralty, which is constituted the lessee. Thus, it appears that a charge of inefficiency and neglect is brought against the Irish Board of Works, and on that a pretence is founded to remove the chief control to England, when actually an English Board is the sole cause of all the delay and difficulty which occur.

WE beg to direct attention to the plain and satisfactory address issued by the Church Education Society, in refutation of the misstatements of the Right Hon. Joseph Napier. Neither the assertions contained in that gentleman's pamphlet, or in his ponderous hebdomadal essays, have even the merit of originality. It is strange that so immaculate an educationist would have continued so long to be a member, or now remain vice-president, of a society which, he asserts, places more obstacles to the exposition of Scripture than the National Board does. The object of Mr. Napier now is, to make out that his love for Scriptural exposition alone leads him to prefer the National Board, where such exposition is possible, to the Church Education Society, where he has boldly asserted, it is not. To those who know anything of the Church Education Society, the statement published by its secretaries is unnecessary; but it is well to furnish those who may be misled by the assertions of a pervert to the National Board, with an authoritative statement in refutation, however troublesome it may be to track him as he doubles.

A DEPUTATION waited yesterday on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to request him "to use his "good offices on behalf of the Galway subsidy." From his official position his Excellency could not be expected to speak more favourably than he did. He assured the deputation "that he had not waited "until now for the opportunity of expressing his "sympathy with the object the deputation had in "view." He hoped, too, soon to hear of the accomplishment of their joint wishes. But his Excellency gave the deputation to understand "that "there would be a struggle and a division, and that "any of the friends of the Galway line who can at"tend had better do so." This is the time for votes, not for arguments, and as there will be a full assembly in the House, to decide the fate of the Paper Bill, on Monday, every Irish member can remain to vote for the Galway subsidy on Thursday.

The *Times* on the National Defences Debate:—

We must all of us feel obliged to Mr. Bright for his entertaining review of the projects afloat for the defence of this country. It is perfectly true, as he says, that everybody who may be supposed to have a voice or the least influence in these matters is overwhelmed with suggestions and schemes, generally on a colossal scale. It is quite true that men who might be supposed from their profession to know how countries can best be attacked and defended think it necessary to fringe our shores with guns of large calibre ever pointed at the offing, with men ever ready to work them. It is equally true that others propose the most enormous estimates for an Army and Navy, and seem to assume that England is to merge every other consideration, and even to give up all hope of adding to her people or her wealth, under the desperate necessity of defending what she has against the foe that has not even appeared. Of all this we are painfully aware, and, if we differ at all from Mr. Bright in our opinion of these lucubrations, the difference is that he has thought it worth while to get them up thoroughly, and furnish the House with full abstracts, whereas a glance had convinced us that they were not worth the most cursory perusal. If the object was to create a general impression that a man, or even a good many men, might have an extraordinary delusion on this or any other subject, Mr. Bright has succeeded in proving what nobody doubts. At almost every dinner table within this metropolis, for the last dozen years, there has been at least one man who thought our only chance was to double or treble the Navy or the Army. But the existence of a hundred wild schemes is no argument against [illegible] first, especially if it be distinguished from them all by its modest and practical character. One medicine may be salutary even if a hundred are poison. There may be one honest man even in the midst of a hundred rogues. One statement may be true though many statements are not. There may be a good plan for the drainage of London, though many plans have been chimerical. There may be such a thing as a sound speculation, though many which pretended to this character have brought their victims to the *Gazette*.

Indeed, we may see in Mr. Bright's sweeping tirade against defences of all kinds or sorts, except only Volunteers, the very foil necessary to set off the moderate and well-reasoned propositions of the Royal Commissioners. He fires away an imaginary attack on some imaginary proposition. He runs a tilt against an army of windmills in the shape of pamphleteers. In his imagination the mules are camels. He attacks the report, not for what it is, though he calls the writers all sorts of names, but for what it is not, and for what it has, in fact, deliberately rejected. The public anticipation, always apt to be hasty and careless, erred in the very direction taken by Mr. Bright's speech. It forgot even that special instructions had been given to the commissioners. So schemes were rife for the general defence of the country, as if it was to be walled in and battlemented, or surrounded with ditches. Mr. Bright has supposed this, the general idea, to be overthrown. It scarcely ever occurs to him that the commissioners have not advised a continuous fringe of artillery round the island; they have not recommended a large increase of our army or our navy; they have not recommended a fortress at Guildford, or a circle of fifty forts round the metropolis. They have simply advised that the existing fortifications at our dockyards and chief harbours of refuge shall be brought up to the requirements of the present time. If the commissioners have discriminated between the practical and the practical, between the infinite and the finite, between grand fortifications along the whole shore and additional protection for the receptacles of the national ships and property, it is rather hard that they should be condemned not for the wheat which they choose, but for the chaff which they reject. Mr. Bright scarcely condescends to notice the actual propositions of the commission. They are, indeed, too humble for so grand a declamation. If he offers any criticism upon them, it is that, after all, they are insufficient, inasmuch as Mr. Whitworth would undertake to throw molten iron into Portsmouth from a distance of six miles. If that is all that Mr. Bright has to say about the particular works of defence recommended, we must add his unbiassed testimony to the moderation of the report. But as, in everything, Mr. Bright is against defences altogether, except in the form of Volunteers, we are left to conclude that in his opinion the right way of dealing with Portsmouth, and all our other works of defence, is to let them fall to ruin, to let the cannon sink into the ditches, let frost and rain do their work, and eventually convert the whole into gardens.

The House of Commons has pronounced by a very decisive majority in favour of the resolution. That, of course, we expected, and Mr. Bright would also expect. If he is not satisfied with this decision, as most likely he is not, we wish that the appeal could be made to the Volunteers, who, we are told, are the proper defence of the country and the true constitutional army. Would the Volunteers rather discharge their rifles from behind breastworks, or in the open field? Would they rather stand behind the battlements of Portsmouth, and in redoubts a mile or two in advance, or among the marshes of Hayling Island and the Downs of the Isle of Wight? Were they to find themselves in a country town such as Chichester, or a coast town such as Brighton, with the immediate prospect of being attacked by invaders, would they not take measures to intrench themselves and fight under cover? We can only say that not only all the bravest Volunteers, but all the best soldiers in the world, have done their best to economise life by the use of such fortifications as it was in their power to make. Romans, Normans, Americans, our own soldiers in India, the Sikhs and Hindoos opposed to us, and even the natives in New Zealand, have all fought with earthworks and pallisades, as well as with sword and spear and rifle. They never despised these humble appliances. Bunker's-hill was fought with breastworks. Garibaldi, with two thousand, beat 12,000 Austrians by the aid of a hastily-formed earthwork. The great loss we suffered at Ferozeshah was owing to the Sikhs having run up a breastwork which our cavalry eventually galloped over, but which answered its purpose. The soldiers who have run up works of defence in a night or an hour would not have been too proud to use works already made; and if they had any post to maintain, such as an arsenal or a dockyard, they would think it so much gain to find good works provided for them. Such works may require an army to man them against a regular siege, but a few untrained men may be able to hold them against a surprise. Scientific men, of course, take a high standard. It is their duty to suppose the worst from the enemy, and demand the most from their own country. But a handful of men may be sufficient to hold a post for a few hours, and they will do so all the better for well-constructed works. Mr. Bright, however, has hovered all round the coast, flitted from harbour to harbour, skimmed the seas, and soared over the land; he has done everything; he has attended to everybody, excepting only the proposals before the House. Except to say that the winds would always protect in Dover the ships that had fled there for refuge, and that Portsmouth could be successfully bombarded from the distance of six miles, Mr. Bright has really taken no notice of the Report. He has expressed no opinion of the existing fortifications at Portsmouth, unless they are comprehended in the general censure he passes upon these and all other methods of warfare. Such a declamation can have no aim that we can imagine, and it had last night no other effect than to carry the resolution by a majority of seven to one.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Princess Alice, and Princess Leiningen, their Serene Highnesses Prince Philip of Wurtemburg and Prince Leiningen, Lady Caroline Cust, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, Colonel Jeffreys, C.B., commanding Depot Battalion at Parkhurst, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess and Prince Adolphus took leave of her Majesty this morning, and crossed over in the Royal yacht Fairy to Gosport, from whence their Royal Highnesses went to Kew.

Prince Philip of Wurtemburg has also left Osborne.

The Dean of Down and Mrs. Woodward have left Downpatrick, for Killiney, near Dublin.

The following are amongst the latest departures from the Hibernian Hotel:—Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., and the Misses Gore Booth, with Captain and Mrs. Wynne and suite, for Lissadill House, Sligo; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyster, for London, *en route* for Paris; Mrs. and Miss Ryan, for Limerick; Captain and Mrs. W. Bond, Miss Bond, and Mr. James Bond, for Farra, Longford; Captain Coote and Master Coote, for Cootehill, county Cavan; Lieut.-Col. Roberts, James Galway, Esq., for London; G. P. Hayes, Esq., and Mrs. Hayes, sen., U.S. America; Mons. and Madame La Farina, for London; the Count and Countess Maccari, for Paris; Colonel Gabbett, P. M. Barron, Esq., for London; Major Drew, for Limerick; Richard Reynolds, Esq., for Germany; Captain Smyly, Rev. Mr. Payton, [illegible] T. Browne, Esq., Galway; Taitton, James King, Esq., T. Tighe, Esq.,—Richardson and Master Rev. Mr. Ryan, [illegible]; J. Manders, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore Richardson and family, &c.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Latest Arrivals—Lady Kilmaine, the Hon. Misses Browne and suite, Mrs. Hume, Lady Forster and suite, Mr. and Mrs. J. St. George Deane, family and suite; Mr. and the Misses Blacker, Captain and Mrs. Feversham, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Moss and party, from Killarney; Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and party (5), the Dean of Down, Rev. Mr. Hyme, Rev. Mr. Donovan, Captain Morris, Messrs. Walsh, Townsend, Hopkins, Byrnd (2), Comerford, Ros. Departures—Mr. and Mrs. Maude, for Lord Dunalley's; Mr. and Mrs. Mant and party, for London; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], for Kilboy; Mr. and the Misses Smith, for Belfast; Mr. and Master Harvey, for Glasgow; Mrs. Pierce and family, for Tullamore.

THANKS.

From Committee of New Molyneux Asylum and Church for Blind Females:—The Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £5; Henry Smythe, Esq., Pembroke-place, £5; — Franklin, Esq., per Rev. Charles S. Stanford, D.D., £1; Anonymous, per W. A. Tisdall, Esq., £5; Miss I. Jackson, Clontarf (second donation), £2; Messrs. John and Alexander Downs, 10s.; Miss Steele, 10s.; Miss F. Steele, 10s.; E. H. Burroughs, Esq., Q.C., per Miss Lloyd, £1; Captain Seymour, R.N., per do., £1; L. O. T., £1; A. H., £1; Mrs. Daly, 5s.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—From the Committee, to the Hon. Judge Crampton, for a donation of £10, per the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The Honorary Secretaries acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions for the "Dublin Mission to Friendless Females:"—Marcus Goodbody, Esq., per Richard Allen, Esq., £10; M., per William Wilson, Esq., £5; William Fry, Esq., £10; Charles Fitzgerald, Esq., and Wm. Walsh Esq., per Wm. Fry, Esq., £1; Miss Sarah M'Bride, per H. Bewley, Esq., £3; A Friend, per R. Scott, Esq., 5s.; Townley W. Hardman, per William Fry, Esq., £2; Robert Keane, Esq., £2.

THE ARMY.

Chatham, August 2.

A series of experiments has been made at this garrison in order to test the merits of an invention, consisting of a portable rest for rifle shooting. The invention, which is that of Staff-Sergeant G. Hurrock, of the Royal Engineer establishment, will enable the shooter to adjust his weapon with the utmost exactness, in comparatively short time. The rest is constructed to support the whole weight of the body, with a support for the arm, and an elevating slide, adjusted by a screw, to receive the rifle. The weight of the rest is about 10lb; as it will fold up into a small compass, it can be easily carried to the shooting ground with the rifle. The invention has been tested by a number of officers, the whole of whom speak in the highest terms of it.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 2.—Appointments—Assistant Paymaster J. Moore to the Wellington; Clerk J. K. Bell, to the Diadem.

MAGISTRACY.

Captain A. Walker of Gorsport, a Magistrate, for Westmeath, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cavan, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Headfort.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On to-morrow Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. William L. Giles will preach. Subject:—"The Three Crosses;" and on Wednesday next a sermon will be preached at 8 o'clock p.m. Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1). For holiness to the Lord in Dublin, and that the scenes of vice may become the abodes of virtue and godliness. (2) For a blessing on the Alliance of France and England, and that the two nations may be drawn closer together in the bonds of Christian love, and all the people worship the One True God in spirit and in truth, through Jesus, the only Mediator. (3) For the surviving Christians in Syria who have suffered persecution, that God may stay the rage of the persecutor, heal the wounds of the bereaved, and establish the kingdom of Christ, instead of the empire of the False Prophet. (4) For all the towns of assize in Ireland, that in them the law of God may soon supersede the law of man, and Christ prevail in every heart.

The attendance yesterday at the prayer-meeting at the Rev. Mr. Smith's Church, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, was exceedingly large.

LATEST NE
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRA
TIMES OF
— Half-past Fou
INDIA.
CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.—The indigo pro
able, and the quotations are four rupe
twist is more firm. A decline of four r
place in new silk. Copper has impro
Freights unchanged. Exchange on Lo
Government securities are unaltered.
CHINA.
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last fortnight reached 1,200 bales; tota
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CANTON, JUNE 6.—Grey shirtings, 6
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market is dull; total exported to d
79,123,000lbs. Exchange on London u
AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, JUNE 15.—Business stagnant
hanged.
CHINA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AN
MARSEILLES, AUGUST 3.—The Penin
mails, arrived at 2 p.m. yesterday.
London at 5 p.m.
FRANCE.
The French Emperor's letter to the
signy is very little remarked upon by th
An interview between the Emperor Napo
Isabella of Spain is spoken of as likel
about the time of the Emperor's visit t
the Queen will be in Catalonia.
At the meeting of the Bank of Egypt
adopted, and a dividend declared at
per cent. per annum.
CONVENTION AT PA
PARIS, AUGUST 3.—The following ha
at the Bourse:—"All the Powers have
conditions of an European intervention
Conference will assemble at 3 o'clock, t
vention in reference to the measures
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The intervention will last only as long a
deem it advisable. A previous agreeme
for the regulation of all the military op
order to determine the effective streng
ditionary forces which are to be maintain
of the respective Powers. A separate a
that the French troops already on the
nation shall start without waiting for th
the other Powers, unless the representati
should receive information from Syri
render all intervention unnecessary. A
Great Powers have adhered to the plan
tion, as modified in the second sitting, th
tives will re-assemble in order to sign t
and an additional protocol, which has be
the request of the Turkish Ambassador.
sentatives of the Powers will then co
documents, in order that they may recei
sitting, the signatures of the plenipotenti
LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—T
Company's (s.s.) Anglo-Saxon arrived i
at an early hour this morning, having t
passengers and the supplementary mails
steamed out for Quebec about six p.m.
AUSTRIA.
VIENNA, FRIDAY.—Immediately on
Toeplitz the Emperor signified to hi
desire that the whole of the reforms w
a year after the programme of Luxembo
the course of elaboration, should be
mulgated at as early a period as possib
that this is an act of the alliance betw
Austria, the bases of which were cor
view at Toeplitz. It is stated the
versary of the Emperor Francis Josep
August next, will be marked by the
tion of the reforms which are so impo
all classes in Austria.
NEW NEAPOLITAN CONS
NAPLES, AUGUST 3.—The Neapolit
occupied with the convocation of the
King, in accordance with the advice
is disposed to add a most important
stitution of 1848. By this article, fo
ple of Piedmont, every Italian will
Parliament, even if not a native of
Naples, provided that he is legally e
spects.
AMERICA.
QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY EVENING.—
steamer Arabia, from Boston on th
on the 26th, arrived here this even
mails, except those for Liverpool.
300,000 dols. in specie. The Cana
Briton had arrived out.
BOSTON, 25TH JULY.—Hero and
St. John's, Newfoundland, on Mond
of Wales landed on Tuesday no
most enthusiastic reception. The
a general holiday throughout the
would embark on Thursday morn
fax. News from the city of Mexi
accounts from Vera Cruz to the 7
that Miramon had nearly reached
career. It is reported that his
while the Liberals have 12,000
fields with 50 pieces of artillery
The Washington correspondent
says that private letters have b
city of Mexico, expressing fear
a certainty, that Spain is abo
on Mexico, and that they only
Spanish fleet, which is coming
commence operations in the
New Granada still continues
having formally declared it
Federal Government, three of
[illegible], Bolivar, and Cauca, were
Government. Santander and
to separate from the confedera
Bolivar seceded, and the prog
total disruption in the Republ
COMME
NEW YORK, JULY 28.—The
week ending to-day does not pre
in excess of corresponding we
abundant on call at 5 to 5½.
we have done small business a
Paris. The Stock market was
[illegible] was large, but prices
York Centrals sold down to 82
Cotton market more cons
[illegible] change. The sales
Breadstuffs rather depressed,
and Western. Prices fell off
bales, 14,000 to 15,000 bales
unchanged; sugars firm
in the week's sales. Flour
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 19.—
400 bales, at 10c. for middling
BALTIMORE, JULY 20.—
PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.—
REVIEW OF THE SO
A notice from the War Of
the number of application
ceived for permission for
review by her Majesty, a
and the limited space of
applications can be enter
THE RECENT DEBA
In the division, last ni
the ayes included M
and also the leaders of th
Gibson is chiefly compos
Graham was present dur
in the division.
RA
The dividend officially
and South Western is
The "Times" report
market experienced a p
[illegible] a partial re
that shares were higher
Railways being next.
STAFFO
The election was proc
in favour of Sydney,
whole the numbers wer
HOUSE OF
Lord BROUGHAM
Committee of the Hous
be regulated,

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.—The indigo prospect was favourable, and the quotations are four rupees higher. Mul twist is more firm. A decline of four rupees has taken place in new silk. Copper has improved one rupee. Freights unchanged. Exchange on London quoted 2⅜. Government securities are unaltered.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 30.—Trade is suspended; tea unchanged; silk market quiet. The settlement during the last fortnight reached 1,200 bales; total export, 65,700 bales. Exchange on London held firm. Freights unchanged.

CANTON, JUNE 6.—Grey shirtings, 6¼; catties have declined 5c.; mule twist is also 2c. lower. The tea market is dull; total exported to date amounts to 79,123,000lbs. Exchange on London unchanged.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, JUNE 15.—Business stagnant; Exchange unchanged.

CHINA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND MAURITIUS.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 3.—The Panther, with above mails, arrived at 2 p.m. yesterday. Mails leave for London at 5 p.m.

FRANCE.

The French Emperor's letter to the Count de Persigny is very little remarked upon by the Paris journals. An interview between the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella of Spain is spoken of as likely to take place about the time of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, when the Queen will be in Catalonia.

At the meeting of the Bank of Egypt the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

CONVENTION AT PARIS.

PARIS, AUGUST 3.—The following has been posted up at the Bourse:—"All the Powers have agreed upon the conditions of an European intervention in Syria. The Conference will assemble at 3 o'clock, to sign the Convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common."

THE INTERVENTION QUESTION.

PARIS, AUGUST 3.—The following has been posted up at the Bourse:—"All the Powers have agreed upon the conditions of an European intervention in Syria. The Conference will assemble at 3 o'clock to sign the Convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common."

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUG. 3RD.—The Convention which was agreed upon at the sitting of Monday last contains six articles determining the co-operation of all the Great Powers. The following is a summary of its contents:—The intervention will last only as long as the Porte shall deem it advisable. A previous agreement is necessary for the regulation of all the military operations and in order to determine the effective strength of the expeditionary forces which are to be maintained at the charge of the respective Powers. A separate article stipulates that the French troops already on the point of embarkation shall start without waiting for the contingent of the other Powers, unless the representative of the Sultan should receive information from Syria which would render all intervention unnecessary. As soon as all the Great Powers have adhered to the plan of the Convention, as modified in the second sitting, their representatives will re-assemble in order to sign the Convention, and an additional protocol, which has been drawn up at the request of the Turkish Ambassador. The representatives of the Powers will then combine the two documents, in order that they may receive, in a fourth sitting, the signatures of the plenipotentiaries.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Company's (s.s.) Anglo-Saxon arrived in Lough Foyle at an early hour this morning, having taken about 50 passengers and the supplementary mails on board, she steamed out for Quebec about six p.m. All well.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—Immediately on his return from Toeplitz the Emperor signified to his Ministers his desire that the whole of the reforms which for nearly a year after the programme of Luxembourg, have been in the course of elaboration, should be finished and promulgated at as early a period as possible. It is believed that this is an act of the alliance between Prussia and Austria, the bases of which were corrected in the interview at Toeplitz. It is stated the approaching anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, 20th August next, will be marked by the solemn promulgation of the reforms which are so impatiently awaited by all classes in Austria.

NEW NEAPOLITAN CONSTITUTION.

NAPLES, AUGUST 3.—The Neapolitan Government is occupied with the convocation of the Parliament. The King, in accordance with the advice of his Ministers, is disposed to add a most important article to the Constitution of 1848. By this article, following the example of Piedmont, every Italian will be able to sit in Parliament, even if not a native of the Kingdom of Naples, provided that he is legally eligible in other respects.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Royal Mail steamer Arabia, from Boston on the 25th, and Halifax on the 26th, arrived here this evening, and landed all mails except those for Liverpool. The Arabia brings 300,000 dols. in specie. The Canada, Jura, and North Briton had arrived out.

BOSTON, 25TH JULY.—Hero and Ariadne arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Monday night. The Prince of Wales landed on Tuesday noon, and met with the most enthusiastic reception. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the province. The Prince would embark on Thursday morning, and sail for Halifax. News from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult., and accounts from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. It would seem that Miramon had nearly reached the termination of his career. It is reported that his army was dispersed, while the Liberals have 12,000 or 15,000 men in the field, with 50 pieces of artillery.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that private letters have been received from the city of Mexico, expressing fears, almost amounting to a certainty, that Spain is about to make a descent on Mexico, and they only await the arrival of a Spanish fleet, which is coming to take Vera Cruz, and commence operations in the interior. The revolution in New Granada still continues. The State of Bolivar having formally declared itself independent of the Federal Government, three of the eight States, Magdalena, Bolivar, and Cauca, were in open hostility to the Government. Santandar and Magdalena were expected to separate from the confederacy on the same day that Bolivar seceded, and the progress of affairs indicates a total disruption in the Republic.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, JULY 23.—The importation of dry goods for week ending to-day does not prove, as it was expected to be, in excess of corresponding week last year. Money pretty abundant on call at 5 to 5½. Exchange less active. Bankers have done small business at 109⅝ to 110, and 513¾ on Paris. The Stock market was active to-day, and the transactions were large, but prices were generally lower. New York Centrals sold down to 82½ closing, 82 bid. Erie fell to 31—Cotton market more confident, while prices are without notable change. The sales footed up about 2,500 bales. Breadstuffs rather depressed, especially for common State and Western. Prices fell off about 5c. to 10c. per bale. Sales 14,000 to 15,000 bales. Coffee firm; molasses quiet and unchanged; sugars firm at an advance of about ⅛c. per lb. on the week's sales. Freights without change of any importance.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 19.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day, 450 bales, at 10c. for middling. Sugar firm at 7¼c. to 8c.

BALTIMORE, JULY 20.—Flour quiet, but steady.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.—Flour quiet at 5.25 for superfine.

REVIEW OF THE SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS.

A notice from the War Office states that, in consequence of the number of applications which have already been received for permission for Volunteer Corps to attend the review by her Majesty, at Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., and the limited space of ground available, no further applications can be entertained.

THE RECENT DEBATE ON THE DEFENCES.

In the division, last night, on the vote for fortifications, the ayes included Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gibson, and also the leaders of the Conservative party; but the minority is chiefly composed of Liberal members. Sir J. Graham was present during the debate, but took no part in the division.

RAILWAYS.

The dividend officially recommended by the London and South Western is at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The "Times" reports that yesterday the railway market experienced a further advance, but in some quotations a partial reaction took place. The closing prices were higher than the previous day. Midland again showed the principal improvement, Great Northerns being next.

STAFFORD ELECTION.

The election may be considered as virtually decided in favour of Sydney, the Liberal candidate, as at one o'clock the numbers were—Sydney, 716; Landon, 326.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving that the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Business be reprinted, made some strictures on the conduct of public business, and the attempts to improve it. The motion was agreed to.

Lord DUNGANNON called attention to the case of Dr. Hinds, the late Bishop of Norwich, complaining that no provisions were made for the contingency of a bishop's service.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government had the matter under consideration, but it was full of difficulties, and they were not able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLY made some remarks on the case of the Dean of York, and the increase in his salary by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Earl of DERBY regretted that this increase should be made contrary to the understanding on the subject and without consulting Parliament.

The Naval Discipline Bill passed through committee.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE moved for copies of despatches from our Ambassador at Constantinople to the Government at home, and of despatches and reports from the Consular authority in Syria, relative to the expected outbreak for the three months previous to the 9th of July, and of the instructions forwarded by the Home Government to Sir Henry Bulwer.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply, entered into explanations similar to those made by Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons. The production of the papers asked for by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would, he stated, be injurious to the public service, as the negociations to which they related were still in progress.

After a few observations from the Earl of DERBY, Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and others, the motion was withdrawn. Various bills were advanced a stage, and Their Lordships adjourned at 8-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply,

DISMISSAL OF THE REV. MR. FOX.

The O'DONOGHUE called attention to the dismissal of the Rev. L. C. P. Fox, from the chaplaincy of the South Dublin Union, by the Irish Poor-Law Commissioners. It seemed that certain female paupers in the union referred to having improperly taken possession of some clothing, the property of the union, were searched by the female searchers, in the presence of several of the male officials. The Rev. Mr. Fox happened casually to be a witness of what occurred, being in an adjoining room at the time. The women were taken before the magistrate, when the rev. gentleman attended to give a version of the affair which compromised the officials, describing their conduct as scandalous, obscene, and abominable. Upon this an inquiry took place before the Poor-Law Commissioners, which resulted in the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Fox, not, as alleged, as a punishment, but in order that the peace of the establishment might be maintained—hence the present appeal.

A debate arose, which occupied three hours, the speakers being Mr. Brady, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Butt, Mr. Henley, Mr. Cardwell, Serjeant Deasy, Colonel French, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Monsell.

At length Lord FERMOY brought things to an issue, by moving, as an amendment, a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of the Commissioners.

Mr. SCULLY seconded the amendment, and after some debate,

Sir G. GREY admitted that the cause was one which called for further inquiry.

Upon a division, the amendment was defeated by 86 to 49; majority 37. After which,

Mr. CARDWELL promised that a fresh investigation should be made.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committe of Supply, and several votes were agreed to.

The House adjourned at four o'clock.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

In reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON,

Mr. LOWE stated that the Commission of Education might be expected to report within the year. No delay would be caused by the absence of the Duke of Newcastle, the chairman.

SYRIA.

In reply to Lord J. MANNERS,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the British Government had agreed to the proposal of a conference on the affairs of Syria. Russia and Austria objected that such a step could lead to no good. Matters therefore, for the present, remained in suspense.

Mr. RICH called attention to the recent disturbances in Syria, quoting at length passages from the papers recently laid before Parliament, and dilating on the cruelty of the Druses, and the negligence and treachery of the Turks.

Mr. FERGUSON declared that as far as his information extended, he was perfectly satisfied that in the first instance Christians were in the wrong. What had occurred was to be made the cause for French intervention, against which he protested, as fraught with danger of every kind.

After a few words from Mr. D. GRIFFITHS,

Mr. FITZGERALD asked for information as to the nature of the convention relative to the combined interference in Syria, and would rather Russia had demanded that the protection afforded to the Syrian Christians was to be extended to the Christians in other parts of the empire. He did not view without alarm the opening of the Eastern question.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no disposition on the part of the Porte to screen the Turkish authorities who had been guilty during the recent disturbances. Although, in the first instance, the Maronites were armed, there could be no doubt that all the cruelties were the work of the Druses. France had made a proposition that a European commission of inquiry should be issued, to which the other Powers agreed. After the massacres at Damascus, it was plain that the evil was of such magnitude that Europe ought to take it up more seriously. England heartily coincided, and Austria added, a demand that whatever action took place should be the combined action of all the powers. Negociations had been going on, and that day protocols had been signed by the representatives of the five Powers, and of Turkey, to the effect that 12,000 European troops should proceed to Syria, that France should furnish the first half of these troops, that the Porte furnish them with subsistence and all facilities for their movements, and that the stay of the troops should not exceed six months, if the objects could be attained in that time. This proceeding might, doubtless, be used as a precedent for future intervention, but every course would be left to its own merits and it would be most dangerous to establish the right of intervention in all cases. No further protocol, provided that no exclusive advantage of any kind be sought by any power. It appeared to him that the safety of their future proceedings, with regard to Turkey, lay exclusively in the combined action of all the Powers, and that whatever proposals of reform were adopted, their direct execution should be left to the Porte.

Mr. BRIGHT admitted that no intervention in their memory could be so well exercised as the present, and praised the moderate and fair course hitherto pursued by the various Governments. The conduct of the French Government especially was such as would do much to lessen the distrust entertained against it. What had lately occurred proved the utter weakness of the Turkish Administration, and it was utter folly to attempt to maintain a Power evidently decayed and doomed to destruction. We have aided it during the Crimean war, and now, notwithstanding the many professions of improvement, it was in a worse condition than ever. He protested against any more struggle for the maintenance of a doomed empire, which even the Mahommedans themselves gave up to its fate.

Lord PALMERSTON still adhered to the statement made some time since, that Turkey had undergone great improvements since the accession of the present Sultan. If left untouched, it was by no means impossible that all the predictions might be falsified, and that the empire will not fall to pieces after all. The present position of affairs was very delicate, and serious calamities might ensue if any mistake or precipitate course were adopted by the other powers of Europe.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Sir F. SMITH inquired whether the Government intended to carry out in any respect the reporrt lately presented from the select committee on military organisation.

Sir F. BARING advocated the claim of the dockyard labourers in the service of the Admiralty to enjoy superannuation, under the recent civil service superannuation.

Lord C. PAGET contended on the other side, that this class of public servants did not come within the provisions of the act.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE believed the ordinary labourers, as they were called in the dockyards, were not entitled to superannuation, quoting, by way of analogy, the case of the letter-carriers at the post-office.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Mr. GREGSON inquired whether the 4,000,000 taels, stipulated by the treaty of Tien-Tsin, on account of losses sustained by British subjects, and for the expenses of the war, were in course of payment?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, none of the money had yet been paid, and there was no time or place definitely fixed for the payment. The claim had been reiterated in the last despatch from Mr. Bruce to the Chinese Government, and would not be allowed to drop out of sight.

Mr. S. HERBERT, replying to the question asked by Sir F. SMITH, said the evidence collected by the select committee on military organisation was not yet printed. When all the materials were before them, it would be his duty to propose a scheme employing such of the recommendations as it was deemed advisable to accept.

Other questions relating to the Asylum at Kingston, Jamaica, rifle stocks and other topics were discussed in the miscellaneous fashion customary on Friday.

The motion for the adjournment till Monday was agreed to.

The resolution on fortifications was reported, and agreed to.

SUPPLY.

After some remarks from Admiral Walcott, Mr. Williams, Sir J. Pakington, Lord C. Paget, Sir Michael Seymour, and others,

The House went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded to discuss a vote of £39,597, for the expenses of the two Houses of Parliament.

The vote was ultimately agreed to, and the other orders of the day being disposed of,

The House adjourned at 2-35 a.m.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £29,496,420; Government Debentures, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £15,214,20.—Total, £29,496,420.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,422,213; Public Deposits £4,234,969; Other Deposits, £14,717,654; Seven days &c., £707,729.—Total, £37,635,565. Government Securities, £9,758,795; Other Securities, £19,712,700; Notes, £7,426,610; Gold Coin, &c., £737,460.—Total, £37,35,560.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds, to-day, are dull, there have been some considerable sales accordingly. Revived rumours of a coming French loan. Consols are quoted about one-sixteenth per cent. lower than they closed yesterday. British Railway Stocks opened with firmness, but have since given way. The Funds opened with a rise of about ¼ per cent., owing to the official notification that the Convention respecting Syria will be signed by the plenipotentiaries at 3 o'clock to-day.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—7 to 2 against Wizard (taken); 7 to 2 against Thormanby (offered); 12 to 1 against Sweet Sauce (taken); 12 to 1 against Wallace (taken); 14 to 1 against Buccaneer (offered); 25 to 1 against Northern Light (offered); 30 to 1 against Cape Flyaway (offered); 33 to 1 against Stampeter (offered.) Very little doing.

BRIGHTON RACES.

Biennial—Minnie, 1st; Conqueror, 2nd. Three ran.
Club Stakes—Worcester, 1st; Wild Bird, 2nd. Five ran.
One Hundred Sovereigns Plate—Malta, 1st; Conundrum, 2nd. Seven ran.
Claret Stakes—General Hesse and Leontes—dead heat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SERJEANT FITZGIBBON AND MR. MORRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of this morning, which has reached me here, I observe the following sentence in concluding an enumeration of acts which are therein ascribed to Mr. Morris, in the case of Lavelle v. Bole, tried at the Galway Assizes:—"And to crown all by sending a challenge is to merge the advocate in the bully, and with the language, to assume the character, of a prize-fighter." Allow me to correct this. Mr. Morris did not send me a challenge, or anything of the kind. I had not any communication whatever with him, except what passed publicly in court.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

Larkfield, 3rd August, 1860.

ORPHAN HOME, PORTOBELLO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Perhaps you will kindly allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable journal, in order to state the case of 17 orphan children, now seeking admission into the General Orphan Home, Portobello. That institution, sir, is at present quite full, so that, without additional help, there is no chance of the orphans getting admission. There is every desire on the part of the board of guardians of the Home to admit the children if they had sufficient accommodation for them; but the funds are already taxed to the utmost in order to maintain the present inmates, so that without additional help from those blessed with ample means, there is no chance of the board being able to admit the little parentless ones. And, now, sir, of the blessings of a Christian home to little children who have lost their natural guardians, and where they will be properly educated and trained, I shall not say a word; for volumes have been written upon those subjects within the last few years, and by men of the highest order of intellect. Nor will I say a word either by way of appeal to the feelings of the public as to the duty of helping the orphan. This is so strongly enforced in the New Testament by our blessed Lord Himself, and so oftentimes reiterated in the Epistles by the Apostles afterwards, that I deem it unnecessary. A simple statement of the fact, that means are wanted to provide additional accommodation for the above-named number of children, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, is, I trust, all that is required in the matter. Any one wishing to help in the matter had better communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, Richmond-street, Portobello, who will furnish every information desired in relation to it.—I beg the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A FRIEND OF ORPHAN CHILDREN.

Dublin, August 3, 1860.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

August 3, 1860.

SIR,—In admiring the princely munificence of our respected citizen, Mr. Guinness, towards restoring our dilapidated cathedral to its original gran deur, would it not be well to apportion a moiety of this large sum towards replacing the ball on the spire, the absence of which, so long, has marred the beauty of that noble structure, and will tend to deteriorate from the general improvements at present in course of execution?—I am sir, yours,

J. T.

WORKPEOPLE'S (CHAPELIZOD) HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Galtrim House, Bray, July 31.

SIR,—In your account of the *fete champetre* given to the workpeople of Chapelizod Flax Mills, on Saturday, the place of meeting is described under the title of "Dargan's Fields." Were this the only portion of Bray which belonged to Mr. Dargan, it might, perhaps, convey to your readers some idea of the locality; but, as this is far from being the case, I do not see why it should be concealed from them that it was in the grounds of the Bray Hydropathic Establishment that the entertainment was given.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D.

FATHER CHINIQUY.

The following letter has just been received from this Canadian Reformer, which will be read with interest by his friends and supporters in the United Kingdom:—

"St. Anne, Kankakee County, Illinois, 12th July, 1860.

"To the Rev. Thomas Scott.

"MY DEAR BROTHER IN CHRIST,—I hasten to thank you for your kind letter of the 19th June, and the cheque of £50 which our worthy friend, Hellmuth, has received from you, and has forwarded to me.

"That help is come in a great time of need, for though we have every reason to hope that God will give us a rich crop, as the grain is not yet harvested, many families are still suffering the last degrees of human misery. But I am happy to be able to tell you that our merciful Heavenly Father is continuing to pour down His spiritual blessings upon us. The number of converts are increasing, and the piety of many is shining every day with a new lustre. Last week a poor woman, about 60 years old, came to me to thank me for having opened her eyes to the light of the Gospel. It is not more than six months since she has left the errors of the Church of Rome. She told me, with the simple, but most sublime eloquence of the heart, 'How I feel happy, my dear Mr. C., since my beloved Jesus has revealed Himself to me. When I was in the Church of Rome my heart was constantly tortured by the fear of death; I was every day trembling lest I should die without the absolution of my priest, or without the anointing of his oil. The thought that I was to pass through the fires of Purgatory many years on account of my being too poor to pay for masses to the priest, to save me from that burning furnace, was making me tremble from head to foot at every moment of the day. But the light of the Gospel has expelled all those vain terrors. Now I know I have a Saviour who has paid my debts, and washed my sins in His blood. I know that it is His divine blood, and not the burning furnace of a forged Purgatory, which will purify my soul; far from fearing death, I long after the day that my Heavenly Father will call me to Him.' And then, the new-born child of the Gospel fell on her knees and thanked God for His mercies, but her prayers were made with such words of burning love that I have never heard anything like it. I mixed my prayers with those of that admirable new convert, and thanked my dear Saviour for having revealed Himself to her.

"I am the daily witness of facts of the same kind, which fill my heart with gratitude. Thirty-six young men have now offered themselves to consecrate their lives to the preaching of the Gospel amongst the French Canadians of Canada. They are at present engaged in studying the Holy Scriptures day and night. I have to teach them, feed, clothe, and lodge them. Who will come to my help to bear that new burthen which Providence has put on my shoulders? The people of England, Ireland, and Scotland are more interested than any others in this great movement, which, if properly helped, will give a new country (Canada) to the Gospel.—Pray for me, your devoted in Christ.

"C. CHINIQUY."

MADAME ERNESTINA.—Madame Ernestina had the honour of giving one of her readings yesterday afternoon in the Rotundo, before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. She will give her farewell reading in Dublin on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock.

FOOT RACES IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS.—A series of foot races, running in sacks, and other athletic games will come off in the Rotundo Gardens, on Monday evening next, at six o'clock, which will, in every respect, equal those which gave so much satisfaction and amusement on Monday last. Among the other races there will be one for lads under twelve years of age. A band will attend.

A MONSTER ORGAN.—An organ has been constructed at Vienna for the Sultan, which is the great wonder of the day. It cost 14,000fl., and is a complete orchestra of 50 musicians, equal to the same in power and expression. There is a great rush to see it.

SPORTING PROSPECTS.—It is feared that grouse this year, both in Ireland and Scotland, will be unusually scarce, the young birds having been destroyed by the heavy rains in June. One correspondent, however, writing from the county of Limerick, informs us that on some of the mountainous districts the game is tolerably plenty. It is considered a remarkably good year for partridges, the young birds being forward, and the coveys in most instances large. Pheasants are abundant in England this season.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.—Since our last notice the weather has not been of such a nature as to call for any special remarks; although some rain fell, yet fine weather prevailed during the largest portion of the past fortnight. Since our last notice of the progress of the various crops, we have received some accounts that vary much in different districts with regard to some of them. The oat crop, looking well and luxuriant as it did in the earliest part of the season, now appears somewhat stunted in some places, but it is still expected to be an improvement on that of last year; the ear appears light and the straw short. The wheat crop will be better than the average of past years; it appears to be heavy in the ear, with a good stem. The potato crop is now exciting some fears in parts of this locality, from the appearance of the tops and it is said that large numbers are affected with disease; but of this we have no certain proof. So far, this crop promises well, and to be unusually productive. Flax is coming on well, and there appears to be a plentiful crop. Hay is now abundant and selling at moderate prices, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per cwt. About 100 loads were weighed at the market here on Tuesday.—*Downshire Protestant.*

THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—A Paris correspondent, referring to the Emperor Napoleon's letter to Count Persigny, says:—It would appear that either his Majesty is not so well acquainted with the real state of his forces, military and naval, as he ought to be, or that he intended practising a deliberate deception on the candid mind of his esteemed friend in Downing-street. It is perfectly true that the French army consists of only 400,000 men under arms. In Louis Phillipe's time it was only 300,000, and the admirable system of renewable furloughs did not exist. The French soldier is enlisted for seven years, and the annual levy ever since the Empire has been increased to 100,000 men. At present three classes, or three levies, of 100,000 men, are sent home on renewable furlough after having served for two or three years, but remain at the disposal of the State till their term of seven years is completed; thus, in addition to the 400,000 men under arms, a reserve of 300,000 more are available, and in a week or two's time can once more be placed in the ranks. Respecting the navy, his Majesty overlooks the fact that the navy is being increased systematically until it reaches the highly respectable figure of 150 war steamers *plus* 70 large steam transports, and that the ships are being built with the utmost speed, whilst the expense is distributed over the next ten years.

INTERRUPTING A CABINET MINISTER.—While Sidney Herbert was solemnly laying down the *pros* and *cons* on the re-organisation of the Indian Army, up rose somebody, nobody knows who, and called out the well-known phrase, "I think, Mr. Speaker, there are not forty members present;" and therefore, Mr. Speaker, who perfectly well knew what was coming, but of course affecting the most profound simplicity, after the manner of his master, who had put him in the chair, went through the customary process of enumerating the senators, and discovered that there were actually three over the imperative minimum, about a score having tumbled up stairs at the last minute. This was a most unprecedented proceeding; for Sir Charles Burrell himself, father of the House, in which he has been fifty-six years, Palmerston being only fifty-five—[what exclamation and admiration and interrogation there must be between the pair when they compare notes!]—probably never remembers a "count" while a Cabinet Minister was making a Cabinet statement, and one of the first magnitude. But to such a pass have things come now, so much have we improved upon our ancestors, that any fool unhesitatingly rushes in where an angel, or even an archangel, no matter of what colour, would fear to tread formerly. Even as late as Peel's time, a man would as soon think of jumping down his own throat as of choking off the Minister of War in the middle of an exposition about the military exigencies of the empire, involving no end of money, which, of course, is the root of all evil, in governmental branches; the principal in this case being the asking for it, and the next getting it.—*London Correspondent.*

LIMERICK PETTY SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Friday, July 3.

The magistrates presiding were the Right Worshipful William Fitzgerald, Mayor; W. Hartigan, R. M'Mahon, J. W. Mahony, W. Johnstone, L. Quinlivan, L. O'Callaghan, and R. G. Banon, R.M., Esqrs.

The Mayor read the following letter from the Governor of the City Jail, in reference to a statement published in the IRISH TIMES, concerning the lash in the Limerick City Jail:—

City of Limerick Jail, August 2, 1860.

To the Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates,
City of Limerick.

SIR,—My attention having been called, by an article in the *Limerick Reporter*, to a statement in the IRISH TIMES newspaper, relative to the whipping inflicted on prisoners in jail, at Limerick, and lest such should leave an impression on the mind of the public, so far as regards the city of Limerick, I beg to state, that such account, or statement, is quite erroneous.

The returns furnished from this jail, as required by Parliament, embraced a period of three years, commencing 1857, and ending in 1859.

On referring to it, you will find that in 1857 there were only two prisoners whipped (adults), each three times, by order of the magistrates at quarter sessions; the same in 1858, and none in 1859. The highest number of lashes given at any whipping were only 24.

The juvenile prisoners were sentenced at petty sessions and police court, and the greatest number of lashes given were 24, and then only where such juvenile was frequently convicted before; and the return shows the number of juvenile prisoners whipped, by order of the magistrates, were—in 1857, 32; 1858, 22; in 1859, 1. And, in no instance, was a juvenile whipped in this jail who was not previously convicted of larceny three times or more, and in many cases double the number of times.

I also find by the reports in the newspapers, of the proceedings at the public courts, in Dublin, and elsewhere, that it is quite usual to have juveniles whipped by order of the presiding magistrates.

If I allowed the statements in the TIMES newspaper which, of course, was copied into others, to go abroad uncontradicted, it would be an admission that such was a fact. As regards the City Jail, you have the correct statement, and you can form your own judgment whether the statement is true or not.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'FARRELL, Governor.

[We derived our information from a most minute and accurate Parliamentary paper, moved for by Mr. Stanley. In that, the number of lashes inflicted in Limerick, in the great majority of cases, is given at 144. The discrepancy between the Governor's return and the Parliamentary report ought to be satisfactorily accounted for.—ED. I. T.]

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY—DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

On yesterday, at half-past 4 o'clock the following members of the Town Council, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Castle, on the subject of the Galway subsidy:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Aldermen Roe, J.P., D.L., Kinahan, J.P., Moylan, J.P., Reynolds, J.P., Lambert, J.P., and Campbell, J.P.; Councillors O'Brien, Ryan, M.D., Dunne, Draper, Tagart, Pilkington, M'Cann, M'Birney, J.P., Tracey, Keating, Corner, and Wharton. Mr. Farquhar, Town Clerk, and W. F. Green, Esq., Secretary to the Irish Committee of Shareholders, also accompanied the deputation.

The deputation having been ushered into the presence of the Lord Lieutenant,

The Lord Mayor said—May it please your Excellency, we have taken the liberty of waiting upon you, in reference to the Galway Postal Contract. We have very fair hopes now that the subsidy which was granted in the time of your Excellency's predecessor will be maintained by the present Government. Finding that opposition was likely to be given to the estimate presented in pursuance of the contract, the Corporation met to present a petition to the House of Commons, for the purpose of endeavouring to prevail on the present Government to support the subsidy. We have here a copy of the resolutions, and a copy of the petition adopted on that occasion, and if your Excellency wishes we will have them read by the Town Clerk. We feel that your Excellency is fully aware of the nature of the project, and we earnestly desire to induce you to say a good word in its favour. It is a project very dear to the Irish people, and most important for the interests of this country. The maintenance of the subsidy is also of vast importance to a large body of shareholders, many of them in an humble position in life, who, having heard that this was a national undertaking, have embarked their all in it. I know of my own knowledge that many of those poor people have put the whole savings of their lives into it, and I fear that, if anything went wrong with the subsidy, the result would be ruin to them. We have built, as I believe your Excellency is aware, four steamers, at a cost of £450,000, for this express undertaking, and we think if this subsidy be not continued, and that it becomes necessary to sell the vessels, we will not be able to realise more than half their cost. Under these circumstances we have waited on your Excellency to see how far we might calculate upon your good offices on our behalf. If your Excellency desires, we will now have the resolutions read.

His Excellency replied—I think I am pretty well acquainted with the whole subject, so it will scarcely be necessary. My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I am extremely obliged to you for having taken the trouble of personally laying your wishes and opinions before me. I shall make a point of conveying them to her Majesty's Government. I may also assure you that I have not waited until now for the opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the object you have in view. I hope we shall soon hear of the accomplishment of our joint wishes. When is it likely that the vote will be under discussion?

Lord Mayor—In a few days—Thursday next, I believe.

Lord Lieutenant—As I suppose there will be a struggle and a division, any of your friends who can attend had better do so.

Lord Mayor—We have done everything we could to procure the attendance of the Irish members.

The deputation then withdrew.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENCES (IRELAND) BILL.

On Thursday night the House of Commons resumed the consideration of this bill in committee.

Clause 42 was, upon the motion of Mr. Hennessy, struck out of the bill, its peculiar wording being such as to give the notion that it was not indecent for a person to be drunk in the public thoroughfare.

Mr. BUTT proposed the insertion of the following clause at the end of clause 43:—"From and after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for any person selling or licensed to sell beer, cider, spirits, or wine by retail, to be drunk or consumed on the premises, in Ireland, to keep his house open, and to sell and retail spirits, wine, and beer as aforesaid, at any time between the hour of seven of the clock in the morning and the hour of eleven o'clock at night on every day except Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas-day, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, and on all such last-mentioned days, at any time between the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon and the hour of eleven o'clock at night, being the times limited by the fourteenth section of an act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty King William IV., intituled, 'An Act to amend the Laws relating to the sale of Wines, Spirits, Beer, and Cider by Retail in Ireland;' but any licensed person selling at any other times than those so limited, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by the said last-mentioned act."

The clause was agreed to, and the remaining clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.

The amendments to this bill were considered and agreed to.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUGUST 2.

The following is Lord Palmerston's speech on the National Defences:—

Viscount PALMERSTON then rose and said—My hon. friend the member for Brighton (Mr. White) was exceedingly eloquent in his address on the un-English character of fortifications. When we object to the un-English principle of the ballot, the honourable gentleman objects to the matter being measured on that principle. Now, I beg leave to deny that there is anything un-English in fortifications; he cannot forget the time when hostilities were carried on between different parts of this country, it was studded with fortresses, the country residences were all fortified. The hon. gentleman has heard of Bartlett Castle; I have never seen it, but I believe it is a place of strength. I believe every part of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland is full of places which in periods of disturbances were fortified. In consequence of the progress of civilisation in society, these places had ceased to be fortresses, and were now the residences of great nobles; but the danger is no longer from within; the danger we have to provide against is from without, and therefore the same principle of fortification which was applied to residences within the realm are now being applied to places of importance along the coasts where an attack is likely to be made. If it were necessary for me to show how firmly the principle of fortification is embedded in the mind of every true Englishman, I need go no further than the speech of the hon. member for Brighton, delivered by him to-night. That hon. gentleman quite naturally stated, when apologising for not speaking at greater length, that if he had intended to take part in the debate he should have fortified himself. (Loud laughter.) The notion of fortification forced itself upon the hon. member, and we are now applying that national principle to the defence of the country. The hon. member seemed, however, afterwards to somewhat relent, and intimated that it would be better if the dockyards were removed to inland stations. (Laughter.)

Mr. WHITE said the first joke was good, as it happened to be correct in fact; but the second was not correct, and the joke was consequently bad.

Viscount PALMERSTON continued—Probably the hon. member only meant to say what was afterwards said by the hon. member for Liskeard (Mr. B. Osborne), who suggested that the store of timber for ship-building purposes should be kept inland. (Laughter.) Sir, I think that the argument of my hon. friend who began this debate was one not like to sway the decision of the House. The hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) was exceedingly eloquent in supporting the motion of the hon. gentleman who moved this amendment, but so far as I could collect in the course of the argument of the hon. member for Birmingham, he dwelt more on a variety of schemes which we have not adopted than he endeavoured to show that the plan which we have adopted is one undeserving the attention of the House. The hon. member enumerated a number of schemes which he has denounced as absurd, and utterly unfit for adoption. I agree with him in the remarks he has made on those plans; that, however, has nothing to do with the proposal of the Government, because it has not adopted those plans. We have selected, and ask this House to authorise, those which are much less expensive and much better adapted to the object which we have in view, as was well observed by the hon. member for Stroud (Mr. Horsman). He denounced as insane all those who differed from him on this question—the Government, the public, and every one else. It reminds one of the man who said a difference had arisen between him and the rest of the world. He thought they were all mad; they, on the contrary, thought him mad, and having the majority against him they shut him up. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) will, I sincerely trust, find himself with regard to this vote similarly situated. He thinks the promoters of the motion are wrong, or are insane. I trust the majority against him will be as great as it was against the unfortunate individual to whom I have just alluded. (Laughter.) Now, sir, it has been stated this evening that it is in vain to attempt to fortify, and the hon. member for Brighton (Mr. White) says I have misled the House greatly by alluding to the works carried on on the Continent, at the several places which I mentioned—I think it was the hon. member for Brighton—if it was not him, it was some one else. I am not sure it was not the hon. member for Liskeard (Mr. B. Osborne), but I would remind the House that if a great many of the present fortifications had existed in 1814 or 1815, Paris would not have been so readily occupied as it was. It is very true that the Emperor Napoleon was deprived of the co-operation of a large number of troops who were left behind at distant fortresses, but that is just a reason why he could have been placed in a better position if Paris had been fortified as it is now; with the large National Guard which was then there, it might have offered a severe resistance, and caused delay, which is very important in war; they could have made a stand till the other troops came up to assist them. But the hon. gentleman said there was no advantage in fortifications thrown up at some of the points he had mentioned, because all those places had been successfully captured by French troops, but that was twenty or thirty years before those fortifications had been made, but I will not now go into the question of what might have been done had they been erected before that time. Now, sir, my hon. friend exclaimed greatly against the attempt to defend the whole line of coast by fortifications, or defending London by fortifications, but our proposal is not to line the whole shore with fortifications; our plan is not to encircle London by detached forts for the purpose of protecting it from invasion. Our object is to protect certain points of great importance, which are, as it were, the cradle of our navy, which it is admitted on all hands is our most important means of defence. The hon. member for Southwark (Sir C. Napier) met the proposal in his true sailor-like way. He says, "Give me a fleet as strong as I want, and no one shall land." I am not surprised at his not agreeing with fortifications, as he has a way of dealing with them peculiarly his own. A military friend of mine met the hon. and gallant officer on the frontiers of Portugal. He was mounted on a mule, followed by a marine, carrying a load. My friend said he looked like Robinson Crusoe. (Laughter.) He stopped the gentleman to whom I refer, saying, "Come, you are a military man; how do you take a fortress?" My friend began to give an account of approaches and retreats, and was explaining a variety of positions he should take up, when the hon. and gallant gentleman said, "Oh! I do it much shorter than that; I do it with a letter." And so he did; he sent to the fort at Valencia—he sent a letter demanding that it be surrendered, or he would very soon come and take it. So great was his power of taking forts known to be, that the governor instantly surrendered it at discretion. (Hear, hear.) What we want to do is to protect our dockyards, and certain other important points, from being taken by a few men by surprise, and that is all we propose now. The hon. gentleman objects principally to the completion of the works at Portsdown-hill. But is an inevitable effect of the improvement of articles of war that the enemy posted on Portsdown-hill could destroy the dockyards of Portsmouth. The hon. and gallant member says the enemy could not get there. Well, but I am disposed to dispute that opinion because, though it would be a long march from Chester, it would not be from Chichester; and an enemy landing at a spot a very little eastward of Portsmouth would be able by a forced march to get possession of Portsdown hill, from which he could command the dockyards. Well then, sir, it is said that these works would involve an immense addition to our regular army. That would not be so. In times of peace they would not do so; but they would do another thing, which would be a great advantage and saving of money. They would afford barrack accommodation for troops, which would otherwise have to be provided elsewhere, and at considerable expense. But if, unfortunately, you are engaged in a war, you would naturally and necessarily increase the number of your regular army, and call out your militia, and the larger amount of military force at your disposal would give you the means of manning those works as well as having an army in the field. The hon. and gallant officer says you cannot make able gunners in a month. I know that military gentlemen are always of opinion that it takes an immense time to form a soldier—(hear, hear)—but we have seen the contrary proved by the progress of the militia and by the progress of the Volunteers. (Hear, hear.) And so it is with artillery, for I know of my own knowlege that some of the regiments of militia artillery, which were only trained for twenty-eight days, did even in that time acquire a very considerable knowledge and handiness in the use of the guns. I speak of the Devonshire Artillery. Their practice is equal to that of the line. But when you talk of the number of artillerymen required, no man knows better than the gallant officer that one or at most two skilled gunners are sufficient for each gun; the rest are handspike men, and their duty is to move the guns, but the pointing and skilful part is performed by one man, and if there is another to supply his place against casuality, that is a fair allowance for the service of each gun. Therefore, you are not to multiply the number of guns required by the number of men attached to the service of each gun. Then I say that in peace you will not require an addition to your regular army for the manning of these works; in time of war you would fill them mainly with troops of a less skilled and less trained description, who would be perfectly competent to defend them; that if you had these works, having the dockyards which you must defend, you would be compelled—as is well stated by the commissioners—to have a larger number of men applicable for their defence than after you have erected these works. (Hear, hear.) There is one great difference between laying out money in works and in men. It has been said in the course of this debate, if you have not an army sufficient to defend the country, increase it; we will vote you any number of men. The Spartans and Lycurgus are referred to. It is said we want men instead of stone walls and bricks. But the House will remember this, that if you lay out any given sum of money in maintaining men during a given year, you are not stronger in the following year, unless you continue that expense every year, whereas if you lay it out in fortifications, which enable a smaller number of men to resist a greater, you are stronger without repeating that outlay, so long as those works shall continue; therefore it is better economy to lay out your money in works than in raising and keeping a greater number of men to defend those places by action in the field. Now, sir, I have been accused of varying my opinions on this matter, and of acting on the present occasion at variance with opinions expressed on former occasions. Sir, I have never varied for a great number of years past in my opinion that it was essentially necessary to defend our dockyards, and our vulnerable points, by works. I have had the honour of endeavouring in this House, on former occasions during the last ten years, to lay a foundation for these proceedings; but is the report of this committee a proof that we don't trust to the commercial treaty, and that we attach little value to the friendly intentions which may be manifested and expressed by the ruler of France? Why this commission was appointed more than twelve months ago, long before the commercial treaty was thought of, and therefore it is totally different and unconnected with that treaty; and although that treaty may give us, no doubt, a fair prospect of more intimate relations with France, it is no ground in our opinion why we should abandon intentions which were founded on long deliberation, and on reasons which we think conclusive, and which, in our opinion, it is our absolute duty to act upon. (Hear, hear.) I hope and trust that the peaceful relations between the two countries may for a long time remain uninterrupted; but I am convinced—and it is a conviction founded upon common sense, independent of naval and military knowledge, and which will strike the mind even of the most uncultivated—that the only way for persons to be secure against attack is to be strong enough to defend themselves; and that those are the most likely people in the world to remain at peace with all those with whom they have intercourse and relations. Therefore, I shall claim the vote of the hon. member for Birmingham on his own principles. (A laugh.) I should say that he, who is a lover of peace, ought to be a supporter of measures which are calculated to render peace firm and secure, for you may depend upon it if there is any one thing more than another which would endanger the continuance of peace, it is for a country, wealthy like England, and the object naturally of rivalry to other Powers, to remain exposed to attack and insult without having the means of repelling the insolence and of sustaining the attack. I cannot myself believe that the House will not agree to this resolution by a very large majority. I am sure the country looks to it. You have only to see the feeling of the country manifested in that great volunteer movement to be convinced that the spirit and feeling of the bulk of the country are in unison with this resolution. I am sure there could not be a greater disappointment or mortification to the country, or anything which would bring on this House a more severe and universal condemnation, than that the House should reject the motion I have made, which I think is calculated at a moderate expense to lay the foundation for great and important accessions to our means of defence. (Cheers.)

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

SYRIA.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 2.—According to advices received from Beyrout to 16th instant, the majority of the Mussulmans had not taken part in the massacres at Damascus. When the mail left Beyrout massacres had ceased at Damascus.

THE LATE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

PARIS, AUG. 2.—In addition to the plan of convention, in six articles, which the Conference drew up in its sitting of last Sunday, the members of the Conference have, at the request of the Turkish Ambassador, drawn up a protocol, which at this moment, is being submitted to the approval of the Great Powers. This protocol is for the purpose of precisely defending the object of the intervention in Syria, and sets forth that if the intervention of the Powers takes place by desire of the Sultan and in concert with the Sublime Porte, the foreign troops shall act in unison with the Turkish forces. The protocol also stipulates that, as the Great Powers in giving their assistance to the Sultan, do not seek vengeance, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties who are to be punished, no vigorous measures shall be taken, except after a common inquiry, in which the commissioners of the Great Powers and of the Porte will jointly assist. The above protocol necessitates an exchange of communications between the Great Powers, and causes a delay in the definite signing of the convention

ROME.

ROME, AUGUST 2.—The Pope has addressed an energetic letter to the Bishop of Syria. His Holiness laments the massacres of the Maroneites, which have been committed by the Druses, and expresses his horror at the barbarities of the Turks. His Holiness further speaks in high praise of the French expedition, and exhorts the princes to repress the excesses of the infidels, and to arrest the enemies of morality, justice religion, and social order.

SICILY.

The correspondence from Genoa reduces to six the military executions said to have been ordered by General Garibaldi after the capture of Melazzo; they were shot as assassins, not as combatants. The loss of the Sicilian and Italian volunteers is estimated a very little less than 10,000 men, and a heavy proportion of it was sustained by Garibaldi's best corps.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

It is stated, in the Paris letter of the *Daily News* that the conferences on this question are broken up, and that the alleged cause is an unexplained split between France and Russia. Russia, it is announced, claims the execution of certain promises which the Emperor had made some time since, in pursuance of which the entire Eastern questions should be raised on the first opportunity; and, in fact, insisted that the moment had arrived for the partition of Turkey. Russia was ready to send 100,000 men to make a short end of the business, but had no notion of a restricted intervention in Syria. It did not, however, suit the Emperor's purpose to come into the scheme just now.

THE MINISTRY AND THE PAPER DUTY.

The "Times" says, nobody has ever yet heard Lord Palmerston say that he either will resign or dissolve upon this affair. It will only be a sham fight got up to resemble a real one. The Tory opposition does not want to kill the Whig Cabinet, and the Whig Cabinet does not intend to be killed. The case is one in which every member may vote according to his conscience, without the least regard to what may befall either the Ministry or the Parliament. If the Ministry should really be beaten it will very soon be found out that a question may be worth fighting for, and yet not important enough to resign upon.

The *Star* reminds the supporters of free trade principles that the maintenance of the present duty on foreign paper, will be simply the maintenance of protection for the English paper makers.

The *Chronicle* says it is notorious that the Conservative party are not prepared to take office, and that their only prospect at present is to deprive the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone's services. We are to break faith with France in order that Mr. Disraeli may have the satisfaction of revenging himself upon a successful opponent.

COUNTY RIFLE MEETING.

The "Times" strongly advocates the establishment of county rifle meetings in connexion with the National Rifle Association. This would permanently popularise the weapon. When the use of the rifle is as popular as cricket or boating, there will be no fear of the volunteer regiments falling into decay. Already a beginning has been made, and a meeting of the Berkshire Volunteers for rifle prize shooting, combined with other sports, will take place in Windsor Park on 30th of September. Every county in England should follow the example.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The French Emperor's letter to Persigny has transpired, and whatever may be the verdict on that document on your side of the Channel, it is deemed here most plain-spoken, and even unsuited, from its apologetic tone, to the independence and dignity of a leading European Sovereign. It is quite unusual in such international communications to condescend any notice of unofficial, vague, much less of offensive, whispers derogatory to the occupant of an Imperial throne; however, the manifesto is by this time in London broadsheets, and will speak for itself.

I cannot help differing from the *Morning Post* in its renewed assertion that nothing has occurred in Palestine but a mere faction fight between Druse and Maronite, assuming which utterly untrue premises, your contemporary draws equally unsound inferences. Its own correspondent at Constantinople sends accounts from Beyrout clearly conclusive as to the massacre being a general Mahometan onslaught on Christianity, and as widely-spread and sanguinary a conspiracy to murder and exterminate as the outbreak in British India. The "integrity" of the Ottoman Empire (*non eget Mauri jaculis*) does not involve a game certificate for shooting down the majority of the subject population in Syria, nor does it comprise any warrant to make a hecatomb of European consuls, missionaries (even Jesuits), merchants, and peaceable foreigners all over the land France boils with indignation at these wanton systematic atrocities, and the ruler of her choice positively had no alternative but to take the course indicated in his note to Lord Palmerston. He holds the imperial sceptre by the single tenure of marching at the head of universal feeling in this country; failing that, he falls.

The formal capitulation of Polermo to "his excellency" General Garibaldi, followed by as formal a treaty, signed at Messina on the part of the King of one Sicily, recognises the Dictator of the other Sicily as *de facto* a power, or established potentate. The chrysalis stage of freebooter is passed, he expands his glittering wings and soars transformed from the grub; even Victor Emmanual whose viceroy he claims to be, does not venture to command his course of action, which the true interests of Italy can alone determine.

"Le Movimento" mentions the arrival in the Sicilian capital of Alessandro Gavazzi from Florence. The orator had better remained on the Arno, where he might be understood: no auditory awaits him at Palermo. The advanced politician is now mixed up with the religionist, and a change has come over the chaplain-general of the Roman forces, who preached a crusade against Austria in the Colosseum, asking and getting Pio Nono's blessing on going forth to the frontier of Ferrara.

The new authorities in the Æmilian provinces have been active in promoting researches among the various conventual libraries and public archives which had hitherto been utterly neglected and undisturbed. In the ducal collection at Modena there has been found a most valuable stock of ancient and classic music in process of feeding worms, what has been rescued being choice (inedited) scores by Stradella and his contemporaries. Angelo Catalani has been appointed to arrange and edit the whole.

The papers mention (with a flourish of trumpets) in the Celliberian Peninsula the solemn signature of a convention between Spain and Portugal, for the protection of literary copyright in the authors respectively of Castilian or Lusitanian books. It is pleasant to find any necessity for such legislation, as something clearly must be published at Lisbon worth pirating at Madrid, and "vice versa." Q. E. D. There is not much published in Connaught that would tempt a printer in Newfoundland, nor does authorship in the Isle of Man require protection against publishers in the Hebrides.

Our "Charivari" to-day compares the embarking squadron at Toulon, kept back from its Syrian destination by contrary winds (of diplomacy), to the Grecian fleet, similarly weatherbound when ready to sail against Troy. As "La Gazette de France" is most vigorously damaging the imperial Agamemnon on the score of his dilatory proceedings, "Charivari" calls on that venerable organ of legitimacy to offer herself up in sacrifice like Iphigenia to obtain a favourable breeze.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Birkenhead	£3140	£3026
Bristol and Exeter	7415	7271
Great Northern	25246	34585
Great Western	36047	34472
Lancashire and Yorkshire	40611	36200
London and North Western	55862	54356
London and South Western	22217	19759
London and Brighton	24245	23458
London and Blackwall	12125	11468
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	40126	36169
Midland	6564	6532
North British	39907	37859
North Eastern	27119	26148
South Eastern	4768	3787
West Hartlepool	7468	6499
West Midland	1867	1865
London and Blackwall	1152	1206
Dundee and Perth	6967	6639
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6045	8297
Glasgow and South Western	1765	1671
Great Northern of Scotland		

A CLERICAL GASTRONOME.—A French sporting book gives an anecdote of a French abbe, a decided *bon vivant*, who was engaged to dine with the parents of two of his pupils. The young men had promised to call at his house to walk with him to their father's. On arriving at the abbe's residence his female servant refused admittance, declaring he was not at home. Having been appointed to call at that hour, the young men insisted, and forced their way into his diningroom. To their surprise they found him sitting at table, with a napkin tied under his chin, and on a plate, which he tried to conceal, the remains of a savoury feast. "Why?" exclaimed the young men, "do you forget you dine with us to-day?" "By no means," said the abbe, "but I received a present of two fat landrails. The fat would have been spoiled if kept till to-morrow; therefore, what could I do but have them dressed immediately?" He finished his feast, and it is added that no one who saw him afterwards partake of the dinner could have suspected that he had just eaten two landrails.—*Colonel Hamilton's Reminiscences of a Sportsman.*

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Wardlaw, play at Kingstown this day (Saturday) weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. F. Heidlemann, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Overture—"Zampa,"	Hero'd.
Waltz—"Beloved Star,"	Laurent.
Selection—"Lurline,"	Wallace.
Quadrille—"Ibrahim Pacha,"	D'Albert.
Seenaat Aria—"Il Travatore,"	Verdi.
Song—"Il Bacio,"	Arditi.
Galop—"The Sleigh,"	Ruks.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Town Commissioners was held yesterday, at the Assembly Rooms, Sussex-place—

ROBERT MEEKINS, Esq., in the chair.

Present—James Gorman, Patrick Murray, John Hazler, Wm. Masterson, Pat. M. Slator, John Buckley, Esqrs.

The Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following letter from Colonel Taylor, M.P., with reference to the petition recently forwarded to him for presentation to the House of Parliament:—

"House of Commons, Wednesday, Aug. 1st.

"DEAR SIR,—I have not forwarded for presentation the petitions which were entrusted to me from the Kingstown Commissioners. I have reason to believe that the Irish members will be unanimous when the question of the Galway contract is brought before the House. I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"THOS. TAYLOR."

The letter was directed to be placed on the minutes.

The board, having disposed of some routine business, adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

F. J. Porter, Esq., sat at half-past ten, and disposed of the following cases:—

Laurence Comerford was charged by Police-constable O'Connor, 75 F, with stealing a number of unripe apples. It appeared from the evidence of the constable that the prisoner was seen stealing the apples from the garden of a lady named Smith.

The prisoner, in mitigation of punishment, stated it was his first offence, and also added that he had been working for the lady from whom he stole the fruit; and, therefore, did not consider it so great a theft as if he had stolen them from a total stranger.

Mr. Porter informed the accused that that was no defence, and commented in strong terms on the folly of young persons injuring their character for honesty, and bringing themselves within the power of the law, by perpetrating such petty thefts as stealing a few unripe apples. In some Continental countries a person might travel for miles, and see no fences around vineyards abounding with fruit, simply because the people could be relied upon for their honesty. As a warning to others who might be disposed to take advantage of the season, and steal fruit from the gardens in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, he would sentence the prisoner to be incarcerated for one calendar month.

A young girl named Jane Gibney was summoned for throwing stones, with malicious intent, at the residence of a woman named Mackey.

The complainant stated that on the 27th July, and several other days, the prisoner, at a late hour of night, showered stones in profusion at her place of residence, apparently with the intention of not leaving a whole pane of glass in the house. She wished to forgive the prisoner, if she guaranteed not to attack the house in future.

The prisoner intimated that she could give no such undertaking, and produced a witness to prove that she was not on friendly terms with the complainant, and that that was the reason she bombarded the house.

Mr. Porter said that he would adjourn the case, and if any stones were thrown in the interim, he would cause the prisoner to be arrested, and give her exemplary punishment.

A car-driver, badge 4,009, had his licence suspended for 48 hours, for loitering, and not going direct to his proper stand.

Several other carmen, belonging to Kingstown, had fines varying from one shilling to five shillings inflicted on them, for sundry breaches of the carriage bye-laws.

CURRAGH CAMP GAMES—FOOT RACES AND MILITARY HORSE RACES.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th instant, two capital days' sport may be looked forward to amongst the military at present stationed at the Curragh. The first day is set apart for military games and foot races, for which there are twenty-one prizes. The second day is exclusively set down for horse racing, including a hurdle race, and an open stakes for jockies.

The Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway have kindly allowed the use of the stand on the occasion.

MARYBOROUGH RACES—8TH AND 9TH AUGUST.

Entries for County Plate of £40 (two mile heats).—Mr Irwin's Garibaldi, Mr Newcomen's Forest Buck, Mr Dunne's Busy Bee Mr Colgans Rarey, Mr Onion's Lady Anne, Mr W Clarke's Sylvia.

Selling Race 3 sovs each, 20 added:—Mr Newcomen's Rapine, £40; Mr Murphy's Buckstone, £40; Mr Keegan's Scotia, £25; Mr W Clarke's Rustic Boy, £30.

Queen's County Stakes. The following have declared forfeit:—Orontes, Queen of Prussia, Hibernia, Nightingale. The highest weight in the race remaining in being under 8st 12lbs, the weight is raised to that, and the others in proportion.

CRICKET.

EAGLET CRICKET CLUB v. VICTORIA.

The above, a single innings match, was played in the Phœnix Park, on Thursday last, and resulted in another victory for the Eaglet by one run, and five wickets to go down. Mr. Worthington played well for his 16 (not out), and Mr. Watson's 9 was composed of three threes. The score was as follows:—

VICTORIA.		EAGLET.	
C Jones, Esq, b May,	7	— Worthington, Esq, not out,	16
J Bowen, Esq, c Worthington, b Watson,	6	S Watson, Esq, b Jones,	9
D M'Donell, Esq, h w, b Hill,	6	— Slator, Esq, b Jones,	2
W Byrne, Esq, b Andrews,	4	T E Lane, Esq, run out,	4
J Byrne, Esq, b Andrews,	0	— Andrews, Esq, run out,	1
— Faulkner, Esq, c and b May,	0	S Hill, Esq, b Bower,	0
P Bowen, Esq, c Shannon, b Watson,	1	E R Vaughan, Esq,	1
— Quigley, Esq, c Lane, b Andrews,	0	E W Stoker, Esq,	
T Byrne, Esq, c Lane, b Andrews.		J May, Esq,	
T Moore, Esq, not out,	5	— Hall, Esq,	
— Smyth, Esq, run out,	1	— Shannon, Esq.	
B 3, n b 1,	4	B,	2
Total,	34	Total,	35

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT ROAD.

The *Bath Chronicle* of Thursday says, this case is involved in deeper obscurity than ever, and the faintest hope to obtain a clue to the mystery is, to all appearances, entirely gone. However, the police have still the charge of the house, the scene of the murder, and are still prosecuting the investigation, as best they can, under the circumstances. Mr. Inspector Whicher and Mr. Williamson, his coadjutor, left Trowbridge on Saturday for town, for the purpose, we understand, of obtaining further orders as to their future course of action. On Wednesday, after the business of the Trowbridge Petty Sessions, H. G. Ludlow, Esq., J. P. Stancomb, Esq., and W. P. Stancomb, Esq., held a long consultation respecting the future course to be pursued by the police in this extraordinary case. Captain Meredith, Superintendents Foley, of Trowbridge, Woolf, of Devizes, and Abbott, of Warminster, were present. With the result of the interview we are, of course, totally unacquainted; but we understand that both the police and the magistrates are at a loss what course to pursue in the matter. Friday's proceedings, at the Temperance Hotel, Road, were productive of an event in Mr. Kent's family which has been expected. It is generally known that Mrs. Kent was in a delicate state of health, and the agitation and suspense of awaiting the result of the re-examination proved too great for her, and the consequence was that premature labour set in, and she was delivered of a son on Sunday morning. We learn that both mother and son are progressing favourably under the circumstances. On Miss Constance leaving the Hall, on Friday, after her liberation, the multitude, we hear, who awaited her appearance, received her with repeated cheering, thus testifying their belief in her innocence. A great deal has been said respecting the vacillating manner in which the washerwoman (Holley) gave her evidence on Friday respecting the missing night dress. It is easily to be explained. On the evening of Saturday, the day on which the murder was discovered, at the conclusion of the examination of the inmates of the house by the female searchers, a bedgown belonging to Miss Kent, was taken by the police, who thought, from its appearance, they were justified in retaining it. The rumour of the circumstances soon got into the village, and of course, did not lose by carrying; and, consequently, on the Monday following, the washerwoman (Holley) having heard of the circumstance on reaching home with the dirty clothes, was anxious to see whose bedgown it was that was missing. When Miss Kent became apprised of the detention of her night dress, she asked Mrs. Kent who had taken it, and why. The police being on the premises on the morning of the inquest, Mrs. Kent asked them concerning the circumstance, and no doubt the servants overheard the conversation, and that explains how the matter became noised abroad in the village. The feeling at that time being against Miss Constance, people at once jumped to the conclusion that it was hers. And hence the washerwoman's anxiety to know if that were so on reaching home, and her reason for examining the clothes sooner than usual. This, we think, explains the strange hesitation she manifested at the examination on Friday, as she seemed to be too much excited to give a proper explanation of the matter.

The *Western Daily Press* of Tuesday says:—"On Friday evening, when Miss Constance Kent returned to her home after her incarceration in Devizes jail, and the tedious and anxious public inquiry at which she had been present, the scene which ensued between her and the members of her family was of the most painful description. Her sisters and parents clasped her in the most passionate and exciting manner, embracing her most tenderly, and the sobbing and weeping and embraces were continued for a considerable time. At length, however, it subsided, and since then the young lady has presented a very subdued and contemplative demeanour."

THE ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

It is stated in the City Article of the "Herald" that the arrangements made by Mr. Chaffers for preventing any confusion arising from the announcement of his sudden death were of the most complete character, and that every precaution had been made to provide assistance in the emergency of a run, even to the extent of keeping the balance at the Bank of England higher than was customary. It is added that his accounts are in perfect order, and that the position of the Bank is most satisfactory.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, July 30th, says:—

Baron Bettino Ricasoli, who may still be called the real governor of Tuscany, came here yesterday from Florence in consequence of a summons from the cabinet, but has left again this morning for his post. Last night General Fanti, our Minister of War, arrived from the watering-place, Valdieri, and at once joined the council of ministers. Three days ago, as I wrote you word, General Cialdini arrived from the Emilia. These arrivals, these cabinet councils, have chiefly reference to certain complications that the ultra party were organising, and which tended to seriously compromise our affairs both at home and abroad, and indeed to damage them to the last degree. The ultras, impatient and desirous of initiating the movement under the specious pretence of collecting recruits for the Sicilian cause, had organised secretly a force of some five thousand men, who were to appear suddenly in arm and invade the Marches. Lamoriciere was already informed of it, and by means of trusty emissaries has been doing all he could to bring on this rash adventure, so that he might secure an easy victory, and give Austria—what she desires—a pretext for making a bold step on the frontier, which might serve as a diversion in favour of the King of Naples. Our Government is firmly resolved on preventing so rash and dangerous an act, and it summoned Ricasoli as well as Cialdini, because it wished to have the very best information, and to take the most effectual measures. In fact the moment is a very critical one, and our government requires all its material and moral strength, now that even friendly governments are creating embarrassment for this country. In the meantime General Ulloa, having left Florence, has gone to Naples for the purpose of organising, there, a Muratist party, as many private letters inform us. In Tuscany he was looked upon as the agent of Prince Napoleon. It is an undoubted fact that he was one of the most decided adversaries of Piedmont; much more so must he be now, if that be possible, having had his self-love and vanity deeply mortified. If the unity party, which is already strong, meet with insurmountable obstacles from diplomacy, it will naturally embrace the cause of Murat, so that France will thus invade another part of Italy, and the fault will certainly not lie at the door of the Italians. Theirs will be the loss, to be sure, but others may suffer as well.

King Victor Emmanuel was to have left this morning at daybreak on his shooting excursion, but counter-orders were issued at midnight to his attendants. He was obliged to preside over another cabinet council, and wait for some despatches of great importance, which are expected from abroad.

The rifles intended for use by the volunteers in their projected invasion of the Marches have been seized by the government. At Florence there is one Delangle, and at Palermo a Bernard, both well known in England, and neither exactly the sort of man to promote the organisation of any country. Had persons of their stamp been allowed to have their way, Central Italy could never have brought its affairs to a satisfactory issue, nor have triumphed as it has done—to the despair of diplomacy.

There was a strike here this morning among the carriage builders and joiners, who wish to have the number of hours of work reduced from 12 to 10. The meeting was not riotous; quite the contrary, and therefore the police could not interfere. Satisfaction having been given them by means of a compromise, the men returned to their work this afternoon. A disturbance of a more serious character occurred through the instigation of the priests in some small rural districts near Milan, also at Cesennatico, in the Romagnas; but the national guard, assisted by the gendarmerie, turned out and promptly restored order.

Signors Manna and Winspeare are still in Turin; they dine to-day with the Prussian ambassador, Count Brassier de Saint Simon. They have frequent conferences with Count Cavour, and have had one with Count Armari, the Sicilian representative; but their hopes are small.

PORTUGAL.

A letter dated, Lisbon, July 27th, thus discusses the proposed reductions in the Portuguese tariff:—

My anticipations in regard to the proposed reductions in the tariff have not been realised. With a promptitude and determination worthy of all praise, Senor Avila, the Minister of Finance, brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th instant, the report of the committee appointed to examine the proposed reductions; and, with complete success, pressed the resolutions to a second reading. Some fear is entertained by the commercial class that Senor Avila will not proceed further this session, but will be satisfied himself, and will attempt to satisfy others, with this proof of his determination to deal comprehensively with the existing system of import dues; but such conduct would be very uncharacteristic of the man, who, as I said in my letter last mail, is the personification of the talent and purpose of the entire Ministry; and I can, I believe, assure you with certainty that before this reaches you the proposed law will have passed both houses, and have received the Royal assent. As the number of distinct articles which the proposed reductions will affect exceeds three hundred, and as on each separate article the amount of the intended reduction is different, it is quite impossible for me to give here anything like a clear idea of the changes proposed. I must, therefore, content myself with stating generally that all silk, linen, cotton, and wool, whether in the raw state or manufactured—all leather, and various articles made from it—all glass, crystals, earthenware, chemicals, and medicines—all tin, copper, iron, steel, gold, silver, brass, and platinum, manufactured or otherwise—gigs, carriages, books, paper, paintings, and engravings—many farinaceous articles—all fermented liquors, gin and liqueurs—and all gelatine and fatty substances, with a host of other articles of various descriptions, will, by the new tariff, be admitted into Portugal at rates of duty 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 70, and, in some instances, 150 and 200 per cent. less than those at present levied, while at the same time the changes are so judiciously and clearly made as to simplify very much the classification of the many species of each article, and so reduce considerably the vexatious delays that have hitherto taken place in the clearances at the Custom-house. I am sorry to find that no alteration is proposed, in the duty levied on salt cod fish. This forms the great staple food of the population in the provinces, and yet is subject to an enormous duty, which only tends to make the food of the lower orders dear, and does not in the least protect any home production, the only fishing company in Portugal having several years ago wound up its affairs, as it was found quite impossible, even with every protection and privilege, to compete successfully with our Labrador fisheries. Senor Avila has, however, announced in the Cortes that the present change is only the forerunner of a far more comprehensive reduction in the entire tariff, which he pledges himself to propose next session; and we may therefore hope, with all other irrational and unjust imposts, the one upon an article of food so essential to the people of this country will be, if not totally abolished, at least placed at a figure more in accordance with every principle of modern legislation. The duties on Irish butters should also be greatly reduced, as at present they average 20s. a firkin.

The olive crop promises to be very large this year. From the port wine districts the cry is that the *oidium* is general in the vines, and that we cannot expect a larger vintage than that of last year. I am glad to be able from personal inspection to state that in general the vineyards southward of the Tagus are looking well and healthy, though the fruit is not abundant; and from all I saw and heard during a recent brief tour in the south, I am led to believe that we may expect a tolerable yield this year from the vineyards of Alemtejo. I am glad, too, to find among the agricultural class, even where disease is now most prevalent, a growing conviction that the physical condition of the vines is greatly improved, and that we only want an average fine and dry season to ensure the total disappearance of the fatal *oidium*.

News received yesterday from the coast of Africa represents the rebellion of the negroes in the Portuguese possessions as nearly at an end. It has therefore been resolved not to send the Vasco da Gama, of eighty guns, now ready for sea, and indeed commissioned for the coast. The steam corvette, of 16 guns, Bartholomew Dias, sails, however, to-day, for Angola, with a third battalion of light infantry, destined to fill up the vacancies which sickness has already so freely made in the ranks of those who preceded them.

SICILY.

The following order of the day has been issued by Garibaldi:—

Miri, July 19, 1860.

The Medici Brigade has deserved well of the country. Its soldiers, assailed by superior forces, have again shown what the bayonets of the children of liberty can do. The generals of brigade, Cosenz, Medici, Carini, and Bixio, are raised to the rank of major-general; Colonel Eber is promoted to the rank of general of brigade.

The national army in Sicily will be composed at present of four divisions of infantry of the first-class, a brigade of artillery, and a brigade of cavalry. The divisions will begin to reckon from the 15th, commanded by General Turr. For the formation of the brigades of the aforesaid divisions, the majors-general will immediately lay before me the necessary propositions for the nomination of officers. For the future the army will take the name of the Southern Army. The general at the head of the staff, for the Secretary of War, is charged with the execution of the preceding.

The Dictator, G. Garibaldi.

NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, July 28 says:—

Here, in Naples, we are in perfect repose; and, judging from the facts on the surface, one might suppose that things were settling down. Talk there is enough of and to spare, and great numbers are in favour of annexation. Still the party for the constitution, to which rally many of the old Royalists, is very powerful. Unless, however, Garibaldi lands, or material assistance comes to them from some other quarter, I feel assured that the Neapolitans will do nothing for themselves. They have from necessity long fallen into a habit of inaction, and are always looking beyond themselves and out of the country for redemption. Their principal occupation at present, therefore, is in talking largely and creating panics, and exaggerating and distorting facts so as to interfere seriously with the course of things, and hamper the Ministers, who are, I believe, desirous of carrying out the principles of the constitution. Most of the population do justice to the good intentions, at least, of the leading members of the Ministry; so much so, that on last Tuesday, which was sacred to St. Liborio, there was an illumination, not in honour of the saint, but of Liborio Romano, the Minister of the Interior.

Since writing the above I have been moving about and making observations, and am disposed to think that the tranquillity which reigns and continues here indicates increasing confidence. Many are accepting office, and the pruning-knife is being applied to the intendente of the provinces with greater vigour than ever. There is, too, a growing opinion that the real interests of the Liberal party lie in consolidating the new institutions, rather than in producing anarchy with a view to a problematical change. On the Bourse confidence is decidedly on the increase.

The following intelligence, however, on which you may depend, will be likely to produce a great movement. Garibaldi has entered Messina, and a general fraternisation has taken place. It is to be observed that he entered with a flag, from which the arms of the House of Savoy were removed, and on the supposition that the letter of Victor Emmanuel has been presented, Garibaldi placed himself at the head of the revolution, and a landing may be expected shortly on the continent. He refuses the truce, and the Neapolitans preserve the citadel. The Neapolitan troops who were in the neighbourhood are embarking rapidly on their return. The "Comitati" generally, setting aside Victor Emmanuel, now swear by and follow Garibaldi. Without assuming any great merit as a prophet, the upshot of it all will be that revolution will be permitted to march forward until it arrives here, and then the French will step in and arrest it, and play their game, whatever that may be. Such has been the aim of our neighbours, I believe, from the beginning. Without this impulse from without I am of opinion that things would have gradually settled down into tranquillity and confidence; as it is, I think a disembarkation of Garibaldi and his forces may be expected as certain, and of course there will be other combinations. A truce for six months had received the support of France, Piedmont, and England, in order to give time for the consolidation of the new institutions, if possible.

SPAIN.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the text of the reply of Count Rechberg to M. Thouvenel's proposal, on the part of France, that henceforth Spain should be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the representatives of the great European Powers. Spain was represented in the Congress of Vienna; but in consequence of her unhappy internal divisions, was afterwards excluded from the councils of Europe. As she has now risen, both in wealth and power, France proposes that Spain should resume her place in the rank of nations. Count Rechberg, in replying to the proposal, admits that Spain possesses all that is necessary to enable her to fulfil the duties of a power of the first rank; and adds, that Austria will not only make no objection to the admission of Spain to any European Congress, but assents to it readily. Nevertheless, Count Rechberg remarks that this admission is an exceptional case, and Austria protests, in advance, against the consequences of making it a precedent for other States. The concert between the five Great Powers is based on positive duties, undertaken by all of them, for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of international rights. But if the number of States, thus mutually bound together, is once increased, it will be very difficult to decide between the many other claims that may be put forth. Spain possesses all the guarantees that can be desired; has before exercised the power claimed for her; and may now be re-admitted to the circle. But other States, not having equal claims, must not cite the precedent of Spain in their own favour.

HAYTI.

The news from this republic is dated to the 28th of June. Trade was improving. A cargo of wine, direct from Barcelona, Spain, had arrived, and its landing was looked for as the commencement of an extended commercial intercourse with Europe. Spanish wines, which were before sent to Hayti through the United States, will be taken to the island henceforth straight from Spain. Agricultural schools and public laundries were being encouraged by the Government. Public fountains were in progress of erection at Cape Haytien. The *Revue de Commerce* of June 30th contains a statement to the effect that the Emperor Soulouque, in his exile at Kingston, Jamaica, has become so excited by the news of the triumphal tour of President Geffrard that he is endeavouring to get a fleet together, so as to reduce Hayti again to his sway. Vil Lubin and Adelson, Soulouque's prime ministers, charged with the execution of the project, had already obtained a schooner, but were unable to do anything further. The ex-emperor was visited by a fortune-teller, who promised him that if he would give a large tribute to two fetish idols, he would certainly be enabled to re-enter Port-au-Prince before the end of July. Actuated by these promises, Soulouque is openly organising his band, and makes an appeal to his old dukes and barons, to gather under his banners to aid in the re-taking of the dominions, which, he says, have been stolen from him. Corchi, one of Soulouque's friends, says he has partisans in Hayti, mentioning a certain Col. Joslin. The day for the departure of Soulouque is already fixed, and it is his intention to enter Port-au-Prince before President Geffrard returns from his northern tour. It is expected that Soulouque will publish before his arrival at Hayti, a proclamation offering a general amnesty. The friends of the republican Government do not apprehend any danger from the attempts, but still think it well to be on their guard. One editor says: "the danger is not great, because Soulouque and Vil Lubin will be stoned to death by the women and children on landing; but measures should be taken that other bloodshed may be avoided."

Garibaldi.—Why should not the Italians be permitted to take their own way in their own country? The Russian Emperor announces that he distinctly objects to the principle that the people of a country may choose their own ruler. Be it so. The objection smacks of the North Pole, and will scarcely be held as of much weight in regions where the intellect of the human race stands at a little above 32 deg. of Fahrenheit. We Englishmen find no fault with the principle. Our forefathers upon more than one occasion acted on it, although it is true that in 1688 the appearance of Dutch William on the scene enabled them to reconcile traditions with realities to a certain extent. If the French Emperor disputes it, he must in conscience make way for the Duke of Bordeaux. A question of policy, and looking to the future destinies of the tribes and nations which live about the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the resurrection of Italian power would seem to be a great thing for the world. At present the knot cannot be united. Constantinople is a bone of contention, and England, France, and Russia are growling round it like three angry dogs. Possibly, the re-appearance on the scene of a power which was supreme in the Mediterranean in former days might help us to a solution of the enigma. The interest of England in the matter is but to secure a free thoroughfare to India. We cannot afford to let Russia or France stop the way. The one is dreaming of Asiatic conquests, the other never pauses in its design of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake. The Italian peninsula, could it be purged of its priests and Austrian Satraps, would be an efficient make-weight amongst these opposing forces. Garibaldi is the man who is just now doing the work of the human race, whoever may be doing the work of the diplomatists and politicians. He is at a critical period of his fortunes. Most probably the citadel of Messini is to be taken from Naples. All reports from Naples seem to imply that the Royal power is but as dead leaf in autumn, blown hither and thither in the swirls and eddies which come before the storm breaks. Count Cavour thinks that it is best to make sure of Sicily, and leave the young Bourbon tiger-cub to another spell of power on the mainland. The people of Naples have had such bitter experience of how others of his race visit upon their people the crime of belief in Royal promises, that it is scarcely probable they will try the experiment a fourth time. It is not a question in which England ought to interfere, or to tolerate the interference of others. We had long since broken off diplomatic intercourse with Naples on the ground that the conduct of the late King of Naples to his subjects was a scandal to humanity. The cruelties of the son equal, if they do not exceed the cruelties of the father. If we would not help a people against their King, why should we help a King against his people.—*Once a Week.*

AUGMENTATION OF SMALL BENEFICES (IRELAND.)

A bill intituled an Act to promote and facilitate the Endowment and Augmentation of small Benefices in Ireland, has just been printed, of which the following is the important clause:—"Any person or persons, body politic or corporate, being under no legal disability or incapacity, may, without any licence of alienation or in mortmain, by and with the consent of the ecclesiastical person or corporation seized of the right of presentation thereof, and of the bishop of the diocese, by deed endow any benefice, having no provision or endowment thereunto belonging of the yearly value of £50, the advowson or right of presentation whereof shall belong to any ecclesiastical person, with any lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments of the yearly value of not less than £75, or with money in the Government funds producing at the time of the endowment a yearly income of not less than £75, to be invested in the name of the bishop of the diocese and the incumbent of the benefice aforesaid, as a perpetual provision of the incumbent of the said benefice and his successors for ever; and thereupon the ecclesiastical person seized of the advowson, right of patronage, nomination, or presentation of such benefice may, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, assign the same by deed, to be entered in the registry of the diocese, and enrolled in the Rolls office of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, to trustees, who shall not be less than four, nor more than six in number, to be for that purpose nominated and appointed in the first instance by the person or persons, body politic or corporate, endowing or augmenting such benefice; and from and after such endowment and conveyance, registered and enrolled as aforesaid, the trustees so nominated and appointed, and their successors shall be, together with the bishop of the diocese for the time being the only patrons of such endowed or augmented benefice; and the vacancies which shall from time to time occur in the number of such nominated trustees by death, resignation, disqualification, or inability to act, shall be filled up in such a manner as by the said deed of endowment shall be provided, and in default of any such provision, in such manner as the bishop of the diocese shall under his hand and seal direct and appoint; and if it shall happen that all such trustees for the time being shall die without having (in pursuance of any such power in the said deed of endowment contained) appointed their successors, then the minister for the time being of such benefice, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese may appoint the number of trustees required by the deed of endowment; and in case there shall be no such minister, the bishop of the diocese may nominate and appoint the requisite number of trustees; provided that no person shall be qualified to be nominated to or to act in the office of a trustee unless he be a member of the united Church of England and Ireland.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The debate on the Volunteer movement for Ireland is not calculated to raise in the estimation of their countrymen some, at least, of those who rose with the intention, it is to be supposed, of supporting the motion brought forward by the member for Roscommon, for the extension to this part of the United Kingdom of the same regulations that apply to England for enabling the Government to accept the services of Volunteer corps.

It is bad enough when men are actually put forward as the spokesmen of a cause that they should disappoint the hopes of those who trusted them. It is worse still that when we find them *volunteering* to advocate that cause, we should find their vanity leading them beyond their powers. But what shall we say of self-constituted advocates, who not only damage their cause through inability to plead it, but actually put a weapon into the hands of an opponent? What, too, can English members think of us here after listening to such a tirade as that which the hon. member for Dungarvan edified them with in the debate to which we refer?

The member for Roscommon, in moving the extension to Ireland of the regulations that apply to England, stated that "if Ireland were to have the services of 50,000 volunteers, with such a force fighting for their homes, their wives, and their children, she would be able to repel any army which the French or any other Continental nation could send to those shores; and that, if a foreign enemy succeeded even in affecting a landing, but few of them would return to their country to tell the tale, and that there was no part of the Queen's dominions where the invader would be more strenuously repelled than in Ireland." This is as it should be, and as we feel assured, too, that it would be; and we feel satisfied that confined and partial views, and a wholly erroneous estimate of the state of feelings in this country could alone cause doubts in the minds of any, that, in this western isle, the countrymen of Gough would, in the hour of danger in general rally round the hero whose sword has so often led her sons to victory in the East.

But the speech of the member for Dungarvan was as damaging to the cause, of which he professed himself the champion, as it was unjust to the country of which he calls himself a representative, but of the state of opinion in which Lord Palmerston told him very plainly he was a *mis*-representative. What are Englishmen to think when they hear an Irish member, so long as it suits his purpose, assuring Parliament, with every protestation of sincerity, that, ill-used as he believes his countrymen to be at the hands of their rulers, they would, in spite of all, be loyal to their Sovereign; and again, should the turn so require, almost in the same breath, stigmatising them as a disaffected and disloyal race, who were ready for the smallest wrong, real or supposed, to make common cause with an enemy against their country and their Queen! "Should he tell the house," he said, "the real truth? He believed that, after the statements of the noble lord and the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Cardwell) if the French were to land on the shores of Ireland to-morrow, the vast bulk of the population, whether armed or unarmed, would not meet them as foes!" No wonder that the Minister should tell him that "he very much misrepresented the state of things in Ireland"—that he was "generalising erroneously in some particular instance," and that he must meet with a "flat denial, on the part of the Irish people, the aspersions which the honourable member had ventured to cast upon them."

And this is the statement, too, with which Mr. Maguire rises to support the motion of the member for Roscommon—a motion which hinged altogether on the confidence which, it was assumed, the Government felt in the assurance "that in no part of the Queen's dominions would an invader be more strenuously repelled than in Ireland!" In short, the statement of the member for Dungarvan, whatever its intended aim, did this:—If correct, it effectually cut the ground from under the feet of the mover of the resolution. It went to prove that the position he took was wholly untenable. It maligned a loyal people, abused the trust they had confided to him, and would have completely saved the Premier the trouble of replying had he been inclined to escape it. As it was, Lord Palmerston had but to use the weapon so obligingly placed in his hands, observing that "the gentleman who spoke last did not hold out much encouragement to the Government to put arms in the hands of the people;" reminding him, however, that although this was the inference from the latter part of his speech, he considered at the same time that it was what, by a polite periphrasis (the Premier is courtesy itself), he termed a "generalising erroneously on some particular instance."

With regard to the proposition embodied in the debate our opinions are well known. The arguments on which the member for Roscommon relied to support his motion are based on a knowledge of the state of feeling generally in Ireland, and on an appreciation of the certainty that the approach of an enemy would at once reconcile all minor differences, and that the nation, so far as it is Irish and not Ultramontane, would turn out as one man to chase the invader from our shores; nay, more, we feel satisfied that the enrolment, side by side as Volunteers, of men of all creeds and parties would of itself exercise no small influence in obliterating those miserable differences which are alleged by Government as a reason for their non-enrolment. One word more: as Colonel French remarks, it was "not owing to any fostering care on the part of the Government that the movement had succeeded in England." It was warmly taken up there by the people themselves, which it as certainly was not here, to judge from the meeting held for that purpose. Had it been taken up by the country the case might have been different; as it was, we believe, that the apathy of the people of England was the true cause of the death of the Reform Bill, so the want of any strongly defined expression of opinion in Ireland on the Volunteer movement was the true cause of its failure.—*Evening Mail.*

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH—THE NEW CHURCH.

In pursuance of notice, a large and influential meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Parish was convened yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in the Vestry-room, for the purpose of receiving the report of the building committee, and transacting other business. Alexander Boyle, Esq., churchwarden, was called to the chair; but owing to his obligation to withdraw during the proceedings, John Chambers, Esq., was called thereto during the course of the meeting.

Mr. William Acheson, hon. sec., came forward to make the report of the committee, and read the following opinion of Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, upon the case submitted to him on behalf of the clergy and churchwardens of the parish:—"The enactment which provides for rebuilding churches, in lieu of the pre-existing law of vestry assessment, is the 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 37, sec. 71. By the same act, secs. 65 and 66, vestry assessments for this and other purposes were prohibited and made void. Section 71 enacts that if any church of any parish shall, by reason of any accidental injury, or other unforeseen event, be in immediate want of any extraordinary repairs, or re-building, or expenditure thereon, the commissioners, upon the application of the incumbent (which means the rector), or, in his absence, the officiating curate or minister of such parish, approved of by the ordinary of the diocese (which in this case means the Archbishop of Dublin), shall and may pay and apply such sum, or sums, of money, as they shall think fit and necessary, or as, by the provisions of this act, they are bound to contribute, with respect to any such church, in making or executing such extraordinary repairs or rebuilding. This is the only enactment imposing liability on the commissioners to rebuild the church; and like many other modern acts, the language of it is abundantly obscure and equivocal. The word 'shall' expresses an imperative obligation, though followed by the words 'and may.' But then come the words 'such sum or sums of money as they shall think fit and necessary, or as, by the provisions of this act, they are bound to contribute.' There is no other provision in the act, that I am aware of, *binding* them to contribute any particular amount to the rebuilding of a parish church which has been destroyed by accidental fire; and, therefore, so far as this case is concerned, these latter words are of no effect, and have really no practical meaning. The best construction which I can put upon the enactment is this—In my opinion the commissioners are bound to apply such sum in rebuilding the church as reasonable men ought to think fit and proper for the purpose, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration. These circumstances are: the locality of the parish, the number and rank and condition in life of the Protestant parishioners, the site of the church; and the extent, beauty, and character of the church destroyed. I think the word 'rebuild,' in fair construction, means to restore substantially. Querists, therefore, should have regard to this construction in preparing the estimate to be submitted to the archbishop, as advised in reply to the next query.—(Signed) G. F." In reply to the querists, as to what course should be taken with regard to bringing the matter under the notice of the commissioners, the learned serjeant said:—"The proper course to be pursued is, to get a specification of the new intended church prepared by a competent architect as soon as conveniently can be done. This should be submitted by the rector to the archbishop for his approval. There is no form necessary for this purpose, and the less of formality, or anything importing a disposition of hostility, which is used the better. When approved of by the archbishop, then it should be laid before the commissioners by the rector, with an application, in the form of a letter, requesting that the church may be rebuilt according to such specification. This specification will, of course, be accompanied by a suitable ground plan, elevations, and sections sufficient to exhibit and explain the character and nature of the building, and to enable the commissioners to form a correct estimate of its cost. The proper and only remedy is an application to the Queen's Bench for a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioners to apply the necessary amount in rebuilding the church. But I very strongly advise the parishioners to exhibit all amicable means of persuasion before they think of litigation, to which I advise them not to resort unless driven to it. I would further advise them to express a readiness to raise, by subscription, some part of what may be necessary for beautifying the building, and making it worthy of the parish, and of the city and locality. I advise them to select a committee of some three or four sensible, prudent, and well-mannered parishioners, likely to act well in concert with the rector and the curates, and let the business be placed in their hands. This being done, I have no doubt that better terms than any threat of proceedings would procure will be obtained from the good sense and good feeling of the commissioners." Mr. Acheson then proceeded to state, at considerable length, the case of the parishioners. He read their application to the commissioners to rebuild the church, and the following reply:—

"24, Merrion-street, 27th Jan., 1860.

"Sir,—Having yesterday brought under the consideration of this board the copy of a resolution of the committee of the parishioners of St. Andrews, Dublin, transmitted with your letter of the 26th instant, requesting the commissioners to provide the parish with a church, &c., I received directions to inform you that the matter is under consideration, and that plans for the rebuilding of the church are in preparation, which will, as soon as possible, be submitted to the incumbent. In the meantime, the Commissioners would suggest that it would expedite the matter if they were informed of what amount of subscriptions they might expect from the parish in aid of the rebuilding.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Thos. Bushe, Secretary.

"William Acheson, Esq., &c."

To this letter, the committee addressed the following reply:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, asking what amount of subscriptions the commissioners might expect from the parishioners, I am directed to say that they cannot give this information, however anxious they may be, until the commissioners have submitted plans for the new church, and laid before them all necessary information. But I am empowered to say that the parishioners are willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of raising, by subscription, some part of what may be necessary for beautifying the building, and making it worthy of the parish, the city, and the locality. The parishioners will not be satisfied with any but a large and handsome building, and consider that the commissioners are bound to apply such sum in rebuilding the church as reasonable men ought to think fit and proper for the purpose, taking into consideration the locality of the parish, the number, rank, and condition of the Protestant parishioners, the site of the church, and the extent, beauty, and character of the church destroyed.—I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Thos. Bushe, Esq., &c." "William Acheson.

Mr. Acheson then read a letter from the architect's office to the committee, proposing a plan and estimate of expenses for the building of the church. To this the committee replied respecting the plan. He also read a second proposal, which was also rejected. After reading several other documents, the following was brought under the consideration of the meeting:—

"St. Andrew's Parish.

"Sir,—I am directed by the building committee to state, for the information of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that a plan for a new church, in the above parish has been approved of (that of Messrs. Lanyon's), and as far as possible decided upon. I beg, herewith, to send a drawing of it, and hope, in a short time, to forward the elevations and other particulars, but as the committee have desired Mr. Lynn, the architect, to prepare the working plans, these are, unavoidably, detained. In the meantime, it is thought advisable to open a correspondence with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in order that all preliminaries may be arranged, and steps taken to procure the necessary funds. Although advised that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are responsible for the loss consequent on the late calamitous fire, and are bound, at their own expense, to rebuild the church, the committee do not wish to press the matter thus far, or deprive themselves of the opportunity of rendering pecuniary assistance in so laudable an undertaking, which has become one of general interest, not only in the city, but throughout the country. They feel that all eyes are turned on them, and that it is expected that a pile of building will be raised worthy of the object and of the locality, and an ornament to the city, and of such undoubted merit as to attract the notice of visiters. The committee feel confident that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will view their undertaking in the same light as themselves, dealing liberally, and thus enable them to improve the public taste for church architecture. The designs having been open to competition, it is unnecessary that I should direct your attention to one of the conditions which made it compulsory to send in none which would exceed £10,500, and that the sum should be estimated for by a responsible contractor. Nevertheless, this condition being complied with, the committee has reserved to itself the right of expending any extra sum they should think proper in ornamenting the building. The design approved of, which is by Mr. Lynn, and Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn, of Belfast, has been estimated for by Mr. Henry, of the same place within specified, and thus that part of the conditions has been complied with; but the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being the parties whose duty it is to advertise for contracts, the final decision awaits the answer to their advertisements. The proposed new building embraces not only a church, but a school-house and alms-house, without which the design will not be complete. The committee are fully aware that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have nothing to say to the two latter; neither do they ask one shilling towards their erection, but wish, in courtesy, to lay the whole matter before the board, together with the entire supposed cost, which is as follows:—Church, £10,500; deduct for alteration of plan, £200; railing and stone work, £400; organ, £500; bells, £100; contingencies, £1,000; ornamental work, £700; schools and alms-house, £3,000; arranging churchyard, £500; architect's fees, £800. I am directed to state, that if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contribute £8,000, at the least, towards the church, and allow the old materials, which were originally paid for by the parish, to be used in those parts which may be deemed advisable, the committee will at once set about the work with energy, and endeavour to bring it to a satisfactory and speedy issue.—Hoping they will at once accede to so reasonable a request, and thus expedite the matter, I remain your obedient servant, "Wm. Acheson.

"To Thomas Bushe, Esq., Secretary
"Ecclesiastical Commissioners."

Mr. Acheson then read the opinion of the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, Q.C., upon thier case. It appeared the above application having been made to the commissioners for £8,000, and they having refused to give more than £4,300, a letter was written to Mr. Brewster to obtain his opinion on the matter, before taking any legal steps. The opinion of the learned counsel is as follows:—"The liability of the commissioners is not one requiring them to contribute to the rebuilding of the old or the building of a new church. They are bound to provide a church for the parish, if they have funds in their hands applicable to the purpose; but it is quite a matter of discretion with them what sort of building the church shall be. I know of no obligation of any kind imposed on them to erect an architectural structure, and I apprehend they will perform their duty if they provide a plain substantial building, capable of containing as numerous a congregation as the old church did. I may as well at once say that, according to my view, the parties appointed as the building committee have no *right* to interfere, in any way, in respect to the rebuilding the church, nor have they any right to call on the commissioners to restore the church to the same state as it stood before the fire. I conceive that the law has vested a very large discretion in the commissioners, and indeed it is difficult to see how that discretion can be controlled by any court of justice. Looking at the matter, not legally, but practically, there can be no doubt that the commissioners will, as they ought, take counsel with parishioners so well disposed, as queriests are, to assist out of their private funds; but, if the parties cannot agree in their views, I see nothing for it but to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the commissioners, and to allow them to act on their own responsibility, &c." These documents concluded Mr. Acheson's statement.

Considerable discussion then ensued, in the course of which Mr. Austin found fault with the committee for having, amongst other things, adopted a plan for the church without having obtained the full sanction of the parishioners.

Mr. Andrews also objected to the steps taken by the building committee.

Mr. Manning vindicated their conduct. He said they could not come to the parishioners and ask them to subscribe funds until they knew what they were to build, and if they subscribed, were they then to hand their money over to the commissioners, who notoriously carried on their business in a very bad way?

Mr. Andrews wished to say he had never suggested that the money should be handed over to the commissioners.

Mr. Manning said if the commissioners were to build a church that would be their own, and if the parishioners were to build one, they were obliged to hand it over to them to take care of it. The commissioners might insure it or not if they liked, when all the money of the parishioners was given. (Hear, hear.) That was the position they were placed in. They could not insure their own church. The original building was erected (a great portion) from the pockets of the commissioners, who were bound to take care of it for the parishioners. But, what did they do? They neglected to insure it, and allowed it to be burnt when nothing could be recovered.

The Rev. Dr. Tisdall—A church which cost £22,000!

Mr. Manning thought, if they subscribed a sum of £6,000, and called upon the commissioners to add £6,000 more to build the new church, it would be the proper course; and if such a resolution were suggested, he (Mr. Manning) would be happy to move it.

Dr. Tisdall said he wished to observe that Mr. West was present, and he could state that the contributions which had been guaranteed were guaranteed expressly on the condition that a respectable Gothic church should be built. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. West said that this was true. The sums handed to him he would refund if a Gothic church and handsome building were not built.

The Chairman (Mr. Chambers) here asked whether the object of the meeting was to receive a report, or to come to a determination as to the character of the church to be built? As far as his experience went, he thought the commissioners would not give the money, and, therefore, if the parishioners were determined to build the church, they should place very little confidence in them. They were not prepared to hand over to them the amount of their subscriptions. He thought the opinion of Mr. Brewster was that upon which they should rely. He told them the Commissioners' power was absolute, and that they had not the power to give the money.

A Voice—Nor the will.

Mr. Acheson, in reply to the observations made by Mr. Austin, said he thought there was one matter of great congratulation, and that was the large and influential assembly present, and two gentlemen only had ventured to impugn the conduct of the committee.

Mr. Austin—There is not a dozen gentlemen pre sent over the committee.

Mr. Acheson thought that as every one had been heard with courtesy, it was not proper that Mr. Austin should interrupt him. He (Mr. Acheson) would say it was a matter of great congratulation that only two gentlemen had ventured to impugn the acts of the committee. He had expected many more dissentients, because it was quite impossible that one set of gentlemen should set to work about a matter of this kind, and please everybody—(hear, hear)—but he rejoiced they should have come out so well as they did that day. He wished to reply to one observation of Mr. Austin; this was an age of advancement and education, and when a gentleman——

Mr. Austin (who had been counting the persons present)—There are only 33 and the solicitor present. (Cries of "Shame, shame," and "Order.")

Mr. Acheson said his friend Mr. Austin was much mistaken if he thought he could put him out by such interruptions. He would say that in this age of advancement and education, when a gentleman came forward to oppose a plan which pleased the taste of the educated, he thought he would meet with little sympathy. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Austin evidently wanted to turn them to the age of Puritanism, and desired a repetition of those plain buildings which were a disgrace to the city of Dublin. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Austin had also said that this committee would not have called a meeting of the parishioners that day, only they could not avoid it. He (Mr. Acheson) gave that assertion the most positive denial, and the matter had only come to that point when it was thought right and proper to call them together. He did not think there were any observations other than those by Mr. Austin which required answering. Mr. Acheson then read the resolution passed at one of the former vestry meetings, to the effect "that the clergy and churchwardens be authorised, through counsel, to make application to the commissioners to build the parish church." He said this resolution gave authority to carry out the whole plan. They were empowered to apply to the commissioners through counsel. In pursuance of this they went to Serjeant Fitzgibbon and obtained his opinion (which is above). They had acted fully under the resolution, and then under the opinion received. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Austin had also said, that the excitement was gone by about the church. If he knew as much about the matter as he (Mr. Acheson), he never could have said that. He had had some of the first people in Ireland with him inspecting the plans, and they said they would subscribe liberally. Alderman Atkinson promised to give £500 on the sole condition that the church be built in the proper style. He (Mr. Acheson) would not himself give one shilling if it were a poor building like many others, he was sorry to say, which were in Dublin. But now the question was—What should be done?"

It was here suggested by Mr. Andrews that a meeting of the citizens should be held to enlist the interest of the public in the matter.

Mr. Acheson did not think this would be the proper course to be pursued.

The Chairman—I believe the object of the meeting is to ascertain the feelings of the parishioners.

Mr. Austin—They are represented by only thirty-three persons, including the committee.

Mr. Manning denied this. There were a great many more persons present.

Mr. Acheson said he had advertised the meeting in the morning papers, and sent out circulars. If, then, there were not more persons present, it was only to be concluded that the parishioners had perfect confidence in the committee.

Mr. Whittington thought this a proper time to move a resolution which he held in his hand, it was as follows:—"That this meeting fully approve of the conduct of the building committee up to the present time."

Mr. Dean seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. dis.*

After some further discussion, Mr. West moved—"That steps be taken to raise subscriptions to carry out the design for a new church, by Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn, and that no further communication be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, until the amount of the subscriptions be determined."

Mr. Jury seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. Dean moved, and Mr. Whittington seconded—"That the present building committee be requested to continue their exertions, with full powers to carry out the minor details, sketches, &c."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Chamberlain R. Walker appeared as solicitor to represent the churchwardens and clergy.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY—Thursday, August 2.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Monahan.)

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Joseph and Mills Boyd v. Samuel Gilliland.

This was an appeal from the barrister's court. The appellant sought to recover £27 10s. as compensation for services rendered as builder to the respondent, who is a merchant in Derry.

The Chief Justice affirmed the decree of the assistant-barrister.

Counsel for the appellant—Mr. Dowse, advised by Mr. Hayden.

Counsel for respondent—Mr. Carson, advised by Mr. Robert Knox.

M'Cutcheon v. Ballantine.

This was an action brought to recover damages, in consequence of the defendant not having duly delivered a quantity of flax which had been sent to his mill.

Verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for plaintiff—Mr. Norman, advised by Mr. Lane.

Mr. Wilson conducted the defence.

Maria Cherry v. Walker.

This was an ejectment on the title, brought to recover a cottage and lands at Castlerock bathing village. The plaintiff is widow of the defendant's (Mrs. Walker's) son, and the defendant seemed to be holding the cottage under the idea that it belonged by right to a daughter of her son by a former wife. It was proved that Mrs. Cherry was entitled to the cottage under the will of her husband.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Brooke, Norman, and Carson. Agent—Mr. Forrest Reid.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Hamilton and Dowse. Agent—Mr. George Proctor.

Alexander Vance v. Hamilton and John Junkin.

This was an action brought to recover £100 damages, in consequence of trespass and injury to the lands of the plaintiff at Ballymacombs.

The case had proceeded for some time, when

The Chief Justice suggested that the matter might be referred to Mr. Spotswoode, of Magherafelt, who is agent to the property.

This was agreed to on both sides.

The court rose at half-past six o'clock.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Robert Smith, of Bellaghy, aged 50, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Mary, on 6th June last.

Messrs. Major, Henderson, Johnston, Richardson, and Millar, prosecuted for the Crown.

Mr. Dowse, advised by Mr. John Lawrence, of Magherafelt, defended the prisoner.

It transpired in evidence that the prisoner was of unsound mind. On the morning charged, the body of his unfortunate wife was found lying in a field near his house, the head being severed from the body by two sharp stones. The prisoner, on being accosted shortly after, said—"I have ended the old witch at last."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, on the the ground that prisoner is insane.

PICKING POCKETS.

John Golden, aged 19, who represented himself as a native of Roscommon, pleaded guilty to a charge of picking pockets at Newtownlimavady.

Sentence deferred.

LARCENIES.

Henry Logan, aged 20, pleaded guilty to having stolen a suit of clothes and a sum of money from the house of Bernard Kane, of Garvagh, with whom he had been a lodger.

Sentence deferred.

Elly Patterson, aged 35, was convicted of stealing a horse-bucket, the property of Robert Knox, of Rushbrook, Garvagh.

Sentence deferred.

UTTERING BASE COIN.

James Carlington, aged 50, twice in prison previously, was indicted for passing base coin, at Newtownlimavady, on 25th March last.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Proctor, solicitor, Newtownlimavady.

It was proved that the prisoner had sent children to purchase bread with base sixpences, and obtained good coppers in exchange. On the prisoner were found powders for cleaning and silvering coin.

Found guilty; sentence deferred.

LARCENY.

Joseph Wilson was indicted for stealing a quantity of lead, the property of the Londonderry Gas Company.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. M'Intyre, solicitor, Derry.

The prisoner was in the employment of the company, and it was proved that he had sold large quantities of lead to several dealers.

Found guilty; sentence deferred.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Henry M'Loughlin, *alias* Harry Paddle, of Bellarena, was indicted for offering a bribe to Hugh Gallagher, of Londonderry, in order to induce him to vote for Mr. William M'Cormick, at the last election for the borough of Londonderry.

Mr. James Hamilton, advised by Mr. Franks and Mr. M'Intyre, solicitors, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Ryan, of the Hanaper Office, Mr. J. W. Gregg, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Mr. Thomas Chambers, were first examined, and proved the usual formalities as to the holding of the election.

Hugh Gallagher was then examined, and deposed that on the polling day, at last Derry election, M'Loughlin came to his house, and offered him £20 if he would vote for Mr. M'Cormick; witness began to treat with M'Loughlin, as he was in need of money, and asked M'Loughlin could he not make it £50, when M'Loughlin should have said, "Come along, and I'll get you all you want;" witness had previously told Mr. Greer, who was a candidate, that he would not pledge to any one, but told M'Loughlin that he was to vote for Mr. Greer; was fully prepared to take the money, but some friends of his advised him off it, and he eventually voted for Mr. Samuel M'Curdy Greer, the rejected candidate.

Witness, on his cross-examination by Mr. Hamilton, described himself as "a fair, honest man;" did not swear informations for some months after the election, nor could he tell in what month he swore his informations.

Catherine Cassidy, lodger in Gallagher's house, and John White, his neighbour, were examined with a view to corroborate the informer's testimony, but it totally failed.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Hamilton addressed the jury in an able speech for the defence, and left the case confidently in the hands of the jury, who, he felt sure, would never convict his client on the testimony of an informer who, on his own showing, was willing to sell his vote and his soul for the paltry sum of twenty pounds, and whose testimony was uncorroborated.

His Lordship told the jury that if they believed the evidence of Gallagher, no doubt the offence was committed, but it was his duty to warn them of the value they should attach to Gallagher's testimony. He stood before them in the position of an informer. He (the judge) would not determine whether the informer's evidence required corroboration or not; but, in point of truth and honesty, it would be safer and better to have his evidence corroborated, than that they should receive his unsupported testimony, tainted as it was by his own acknowledgment.

The jury, after a few moments' deliberation, acquitted the prisoner.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Andrew Jackson, aged 20, was indicted for embezzling certain sums of money, the property of Mr. Craig, baker, of Newtownlimavady.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Proctor.

The case had not proceeded far when

The Court intimated that the indictment could not be sustained.

Acquitted.

The court rose at 6 o'clock.

GALWAY—August 2.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Serjeant Howley and a Special Jury.)

Regan v. O'Connor and Sons.

This was an action of assault and battery.

The plaintiff is an attorney, resident in Galway.

The defendants are, one, the owner of a billiard-room in the town; the second, his brother-in-law; and, the third, his marker.

The action arose out of a visit to the billiard-room, on the 20th January last, by the plaintiff, with another gentleman. The plaintiff, on entering the room, sat at the upper part of it, and offered to bet on the game. The marker called out "silence," and the plaintiff repeated the offence. The marker said if he did not keep silence he should leave the room. This led to a reply from the plaintiff, and immediately the three defendants seized him, pulled him to the door, and flung him down the stairs, by which his hand was forced through the window and cut severely. He fell to the foot of the stairs, and was taken up bleeding profusely. He was eighteen days confined to his bed, and forty days to his room, and had paid Dr. England £40 for his attendance.

His evidence was corroborated by Captain Moore, Dr. England, and others.

The defendant's case was, that Mr. Regan, having interrupted the players, had to be removed, and that having put him quietly out of the room, he fell of himself against the window.

The jury disagreed and were discharged.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Messrs. Bourke, Q.C., and Buchannan.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Blake, Q.C., and Morris.

This closed the assizes.

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING)—Nenagh, August 3.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

COUNTY COURT.

Mr. Justice O'Brien took his seat at a quarter to ten o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Cornelius Stapleton and Michael Brien were indicted for a murderous assault, for a grievous assault, and a felonious assault.

Mr. Wall, Q.C., stated that the Crown did not proceed on the capital indictment against the prisoners, but would proceed on the other charges.

Bridget Ryan, the prosecutrix, appeared with her arm bound up, which had been rendered useless, having been broken in two places, and stated that she lived in Borrisoleigh, in this county, and that on last St. Stephen's night (the 27th of December) was in bed with her husband at about one o'clock at night; her husband and she heard noises of stones breaking the windows; her husband, went to the door, having previously lit a candle; when he opened the door he went out and called out, "Whatever robbers are ye, that have broken my little house;" I was then by my husband's side; we were both outside; Con Stapleton pelted stones at my husband; then I said, "Mercy, Con, won't you spare the father of my eight children?" he then said, "I'll murder you all;" he then threw a stone at me, which hit me on the left side of the head, and knocked me down, and I was rendered senseless; my arm was broken.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. Johnstone—I was very much frightened and alarmed; saw but two men outside, however there might have been more; did not recollect anything that happened for some time after; saw a man named James Bourke the next day; there is a doubt on my mind as to the identity of the prisoners, as the night was so dark, and I was alarmed; it was by the height and size of the man who struck me that I recognised Con Stapleton; did not know the prisoner Brien, but knew Stapleton.

John Ryan, examined by Mr. O'Hara, Q.C.—Is husband of the last witness; have nine children; knows Con Stapleton for 16 years, but saw Brien only twice before the 27th of December; when my wife was struck I got out through a back window and ran off for the police; when first I went out, I saw Con Stapleton and Brien on the road; I called out and asked them what I ever did to him or any of his family that he should make such an attack upon my little house; Con Stapleton answered that he had been looking for me for a long time, and that now he would not let me go; he threw several stones at me, but I avoided them by stooping; I saw Con Stapleton.

Cross-examined—I was in a great fright; when I ran away from the window I left my wife lying senseless on the floor, and all my children to the mercies of the men who said they would murder my whole family; I knew a man called James Bourke; saw him the next day, but not since; thinks he is in Australia; he is a tall man, something like Con Stapleton; if Stapleton wanted to go home from Borrisoleigh, he would have to pass my house; it was so dark that I could not recognise the features of the men; I think it was Con Stapleton; I have some doubts as to whether it was Con Stapleton or not; those doubts have arisen since I got on the table.

Hannah Ryan, daughter of the two former witnesses, corroborated her father and mother, and also stated that after Con Stapleton had struck her mother, she said, "Con, sure you won't murder me?" he said, "I will;" when her mother was struck she (witness) fainted, and recollects nothing after.

Cross-examined—Had told Mr. Carden, who took her informations, that she had said, "Con, sure you won't murder me?" and that he said "he'd kill every one of us"—[on the informations being read, it appeared there was no such statement in hers]—put her sitting on a stool afterward, when my mother showed me her arm, and said she was killed.

John Mullarkey, Sub-inspector of Constabulary, deposed that he was on patrol duty on the night in question, and he saw the prisoners and others drinking in three different public-houses; that about half-past 12 witness went into the house of Pat Bourke, and saw Con Stapleton there, who endeavoured to hide his face from him; witness told the prisoner that he did not consider it safe to leave the town till Stapleton and his friends went home; in half an hour afterwards heard the police marching to the scene of the outrage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnstone—Could have identified a man whom I had seen before at six yards' distance; but policemen's eyes are sharper in the dark than other persons'; knew James Bourke; he is an old revenue policeman, and has left the country.

The police proved that they had arrested the prisoners, one at the barrack door, and the other quite close to the barrack.

Drs. Quinlan and Pinchon proved the injuries received by the prosecutrix were, in their opinion, at the time of the accident, likely to terminate her life.

Mr. Johnstone, in an able and forcible speech, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

Prisoner's counsel produced two witnesses, who proved that James Bourke had thrown stones at the house, and that Con Stapleton was not there, also three witnesses to character.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., replied.

The learned judge having charged the jury, they found a verdict against the prisoner Stapleton of feloniously cutting and wounding, and acquitted the prisoner Brien.

Counsel for the Crown—Messrs. Wall, Q.C.; Rollestone, Q.C.; O'Hara, Q.C.; and Dr. Waller.

Counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. E. Johnstone and John Harris.

CITY SESSIONS—Yesterday.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday, and resumed the trial of prisoners.

Two young girls were placed at the bar, and indicted on a charge of assaulting the wardmistress of the South Dublin Workhouse, whilst they were inmates of the union.

Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., appeared on behalf of the guardians to prosecute. It appeared that the prisoners had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct in the workhouse, and were conducted to the Kilmainham Police-station, and while there they assaulted the wardmistress.

The jury found them guilty, and his Lordship sentenced them to 14 days' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period to be confined in a reformatory for three years.

The Queen v. Lynan.

A stoutly-built young man, a sailor, named Richard Lynan, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and seriously injuring Thomas Hayden, upon the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., as on the former day, appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General to prosecute for the Crown.

Mr. E. A. Ennis defended the prisoner.

The evidence of Thomas Hayden, who is a dairyman, went to prove that on Tuesday last, while he was returning home after delivering some milk, he passed through Walshe's-row, near Baggot-street; he there saw a crowd of persons gathered, and stopped to see what was the matter; he saw Lynan pull a sash out of a cottage window, and break it on the ground; he (prisoner) then took up a stone, and came straight over to the witness and struck him on the head with it, while he held it in his hand.

Mr. Ennis, on behalf of his client, said he was to have sailed for Quebec in three days after the occurrence complained of. Unfortunately, he got drunk, and did not know what he was doing when he struck Hayden. He was now very sorry for his conduct, and as the only reparation one in his humble circumstances could make, he would pay the prosecutor £2.

His Lordship said that, under the circumstances, he thought if £1 were paid the prisoner might be discharged. It should be a lesson to him for the future to abstain from drink, when he remembered how violent he became under its influence.

The prisoner's mother here left the court, and returned in some time after with the £1 in silver, which she said she had "raised" by pawning several of her little articles.

His lordship said the poor woman had done all she could, and he trusted the necessity would not again arise for her son being obliged to appear again before that court.

The prisoner was then discharged.

His Lordship was occupied during the remainder of the evening in hearing a case, the details of which were unfit for publication.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Ann Lowry and Bridget Rice were brought up in custody of Acting Sergeant 7 A, charged by Mary Norton, of Kilcullen, county of Kildare, under the following circumstances:—The complainant, it appears, is in the habit of visiting Dublin on business, and when she does so, stops at the residence of Mrs. Lowry, in Bridgefoot-street, who keeps lodgings. Mrs. Norton, as usual, came into the city on Thursday, and went to Mrs. Lowry's. Shortly after her arrival, she handed her, having the greatest confidence in her integrity, a bag or parcel containing £32 10s. in gold, telling her, at the same time, to keep it for her as she was going up street for a short time. Lowry took the bag, and complainant went away. She returned in about half an hour, when the bag was handed back to her, but she thought it was not so weighty as when she left it, and, suspecting that some of the money had been taken, she reckoned it, and found that twelve sovereigns were gone. She immediately accused Mrs. Lowry of the robbery. The latter repudiated the charge in the most indignant manner. An angry dispute followed, which the aforesaid constable heard as he was passing. Believing that his services were required, he tapped at the door, and was admitted. Mrs. Lowry first addressed him, and said that the dispute was about money, which Mrs. Norton alleged she had lost, but that it was not lost there, and must have been taken from her by some men at the crane, with which she was drinking. The constable replied, that as it was evident money was lost by the woman, the premises should be at once searched, and he ordered Mrs. Lowry to send for a candle. She accordingly sent Mrs. Rice for it; but, just as the latter left the door, Lowry called her back on pretence of giving her a halfpenny for the candle; she, at the same time, handed her something. The constable inquired what it was, and, not getting a satisfactory answer, took Mrs. Rice by the right hand, in which he found a halfpenny; but, on opening her left hand, he found eight sovereigns. She at once admitted that Mrs. Lowry had given them to her. He then asked her had she any more money. She replied that she had £3 in her trunk, which were also found, and which, she said, were given to her by Mrs. Lowry.—The prisoners were remanded.

TURLOUGHMORE FAIR—COUNTY GALWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This fair, one of the most important of our county, was held on Wednesday, the 1st instant, and was an exceedingly large one, the immense fair green—the largest, perhaps, in Ireland—being densely thronged with stock of all descriptions. The demand, if not quite proportionate, was, nevertheless, good, and the prices obtained were much in advance of those of the fairs held for some time past. Three-year-old heifers sold at prices varying from £9 to £14, and a few heavy lots brought fifteen guineas. Two-year-olds, £6 to £7 10s; calves, 50s to 84s per head. Two-year-old wedders ranged from 30s to 37s; ewes, 28s to 50s; lambs, 23s to 31s 6d. The largest supply of horses we ever recollect to have seen together was on the green on Wednesday. Among them were some splendid-looking animals; the demand, however, though fair, was by no means commensurate with the supply, and prices were very low. The fair, so famed for faction fights in the good old times, passed off quietly, and without a blow, notwithstanding the fact that not a single policeman was on the grounds.

Revival Commemoration in Armagh.—On Wednesday a meeting was held in the large field adjoining the Armagh Workhouse, "for the purpose of commemorating the beginning of the revival here, and of supplicating its continuance." The attendance was large, but not equal to that of similar meetings held here last year. On the platform were—the Rev. Dr. Carson, Keady; Rev. Mr. Berkeley, Lurgan; Rev. Jackson Smyth and Rev. Wm. Henderson, Armagh; Rev. J. S. Moore, Ballymena; and Rev. J. Bell, Clare. At one o'clock the meeting was opened with religious exercises by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, who afterwards addressed the meeting. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Bell, who, after a short discourse, gave out a hymn and prayed. The Rev. Mr. Moore then addressed the audience. His observations were directed—first, to the converted, or those who had felt the Holy Spirit's power during the past year and still continued to enjoy its happy influence; and to those who were yet unconverted, whom he classed as fearful and fearless sinners. In the course of an eloquent and spirit-stirring address, which was listened to with profound attention, he mentioned that during the nine months he had admitted 340 new communicants to the Lord's table in his own church. Dr. Carson having prayed, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. William Henderson. He selected as his text the 15th verse of the 17th Psalm, from which he delivered a beautiful and appropriate address to the young. The proceedings terminated shortly before five o'clock.

A Desperate Battle.—The *Journal de Vouziers* (Ardennes) gives the following account of a battle between wolves and wild boars:—"Two nights ago, four wood-cutters, living in a hut in the forest of Rocan, were roused from their slumbers by frightful cries and howlings. Two of them got up, and, arming themselves with hatchets, went to the spot, where, to their astonishment, they saw a number of wolves and wild boars fighting in a desperate manner. The men were alarmed, and, not daring either to advance or retire, took shelter behind some trees. One of the men lighted two or three chemical matches, when the savage animals put an end to the combat and took to flight, leaving dead on the field of battle a fine boar weighing about 150lbs., which was taken possession of by the woodmen. On visiting the scene of battle on the following day, flakes of blood, pieces of skin, and a quantity of hair were found, and the ground was torn up as though a number of horses had been exercising there. On the following day a boar was killed in the neighbouring commune, and from the wounds which he bore, it was evident that he had taken part in the combat."

Provision for Scarcity.—In such a year as this the landlords ought to provide for a free sale of their rabbits. Every year the rabbits do the farmers more mischief than almost any amount of bad weather; and every year certain gamekeepers are understood to make two, three, or four hundred pounds each by the sale of this particular perquisite. We may believe this from the fact of one landowner having sold 40,000 rabbits in one year, after taking a farm into his own hands—his tenant having thrown it up on account of the rabbits. The farmers ought, in such times as these, to use freely the right of taking the rabbits wherever they have not foolishly parted with that right. There ought to be a sweep of the rabbits, whatever the gamekeepers may say—both for the sake of present food and next year's crops. It will be objected that there is no getting at the creatures when they choose to hide. Well; let us have all that can be got at. We know that one gentleman got at 40,000 in one year. Let us see how many more may be obtained by early watching in the mornings, and by all known methods.—*Once a Week.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by an *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 10, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine for dilapidated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible if not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance. They may, therefore, be given with the greatest confidence, and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children. They cannot do harm.

BIRTHS.

Jones—July 31, at Moneyglass House, Toomebridge, county Antrim, the wife of Thomas Morris Hamilton Jones, Esq., of a son and heir.

Judd—July 20, at Merrion, the wife of T. F. Judd, Esq., of a daughter.

Reed—July 31, at Eastgate, Rochester, the wife of Captain Constantine H. Reed, of the 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Conway and Barry—August 1, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew, Westland-row, by the Rev. G. Lynch, M. J. Conway, Esq., of the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, fourth son of S. P. Conway, Esq., of Ivy Lodge, in the county of Mayo, deceased, to Harriet Frances, only daughter of the late P. Barry, Esq., M.D., of Churchtown, in the county of Cork, and grand-niece of Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., deceased.

Gardiner and Ballard—August 2, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. F. De M. St. George, T. Gardiner, Esq., 98th Regiment, to Nannie, eldest surviving daughter of the late James B. Ballard, Esq., Glenbrook, Passage West.

Hallowell and Worrall—August 2, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. George Barton, the Rev. J. W. Hallowell, College of Erasmus Smith, Galway, to Mary Browne, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Worrall, Esq., M.D., Hon. East India Company's Service.

Lymbery and Collins—July 31, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. Packenham Walsh, A.M., William Gregory Lymbery, of St. Andrew-street, to Jane, second daughter of William Collins, Esq., Stamp Office, Dublin.

Mathias and Ellis—August 2, in St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Charles Miller, assisted by the Rev. Henry Wray Young, the Ven. John Alexander Mathias, Archdeacon of Colombo, Ceylon, second son of the late Rev. B. W. Mathias, Chaplain of the Bethesda Chapel, in this city, to Sophia Antoinette, youngest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Ellis, Rector of Ardee, county of Louth.

M'Gwire and Humphrys—August 2, by special licence, at Ballyhaise Church, county Cavan, by the Rev. Thomas Caulfeild, uncle of the bride, Arnorie Russell M'Gwire, Esq., youngest son of the late William John M'Gwire, Esq., of Rostrevor, county Down, and grandson of the late Earl Annesley, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Humphrys, Esq., of Ballyhaise House, county Cavan.

Sullivan and Jackson—August 1, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. John James MacSorley, Mr. Marcus Clement Sullivan, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Jackson, Roshelle House, Cullenswood-avenue, Dublin.

DEATHS.

Cochrane—July 21, at Edenmore, county of Donegal, John Cochrane, Esq. J.P., aged 64.

Jennings—Fell, while gallantly leading on his men in an attack upon the rebels at Ragooghur, near Goonah, Central India, W. H. John Jennings, Lieutenant in her Majesty's 2nd E. B. L. Cavalry, and attached to Mayne's Horse, elder son of the late Rev. M. J. Jennings, M.A., Chaplain of Delhi, aged 22.

Moore—July 30, at Moore-hill, county of Waterford, Harriet, only surviving daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Moore, in her 53rd year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, August 3.—Arrived—Lewis Castle, Rouen, wine; Peruvian, Sackville, deals; Palinuro, Ibrail, Indian corn; Priscilla, Bangor, slates; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Maria, London, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Brothers, Aberystwith, lead ore; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods—six colliers.

Sailed—Demaris, Bristol, salt cake; Columbine, Llanelly, porter; Express, Liverpool, p. lead; Eliza Take, Arklow, timber; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 4.
12-12 Morning. 12-37 Evening.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1 6
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VOL. II. No 394. SUBSCR

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBL
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that, in co
tion with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, he has made arrangemen
short Series of Italian Operas, supported by
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot, Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orrji Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlaczek, Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America). Signor Forni, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Profondo, of her Ma Theatre, &c., &c.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Ch under the direction of
Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
To Commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trova "Norma," "Marta," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gl celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sens in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only It Opera Engagement of the Season.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEAT
Re-engagement for Six Nights of Mr. CHARLES YOUN
First Appearance of Mr. S. ARTAUD.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and hi Talented Family.
ON THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 6,
The performances will commence with the celebrated Dra entitled
THE OCEAN OF LIFE, OR EVERY INCH A SAILOR
Mat Merriton - - - Mr. C. Yo
Jemmy Jumble - - - Mr. S. Art
The Honourable Isabella Moreville - - Miss A. Pa
After which
A NEW CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS, OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRAT AND THE PEARL.
Mirza - - - Mr. Charles You
Selim - - - Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
John Strong - - - Mr. S. Artaud
To conclude with a New Grand Necromantic Ballet d'Action, ranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the
VAMPIRE FIEND.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1 Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Priv Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. Ross Fraser.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, August 6th, and during t Week, the Amusements will commence at half-past six o'clock, wi a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishme will attend, followed by
The performance of the Amusing Little Marionettes, and the astoun ing Gymnastic feats of the
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY.
In the Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean M mic, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment "Begone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dance and Mr. Jameson and family in their chaste and elegant Drawing room Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid displa of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville street.
Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d extra.
Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on THIS DAY (MONDAY) August 6th, 1860 (weather permitting).
To be competed for by Gentlemen only, to be approved of by the Champion Competition Committee, under whose management the Games will be conducted. Winners of prizes at the above Champion meeting to be placed back at the discretion of the Judges. Two Silver Medals will be given for each of the following games:—100 Yards Flat Race, 200 Yards ditto, 400 Yards Hurdle Race, 600 Yards Flat Race; High Leaping, Vaulting with the Hands, Sack Race, distance 100 Yards. Two Races for Lads under 16 and 12 years of age, respectively, to conclude with a half mile Race, open to all the large marts of Dublin, exclusively. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., by letter, directed Fitzwilliam-place, or to any of the Committee.
Grounds open at 5, and Games commence at 6 o'clock.
Admission—Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
A Military Band will attend.
N.B.—Each Race will be started punctually.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S FAREWELL READING,
TO-NIGHT, in the ROTUNDO, at EIGHT O'CLOCK p.m.
PROGRAMME:
"Dora" (Tennyson); "Merchant of Venice," trial scene, (Shakspere); "May Queen" (Tennyson); "Song of the Shirt" (Hood); "Nothing to Wear" (Butler); "Julius Cæsar" (Shakspere); "Bridge of Sighs" (Hood); "School for Scandal," scene, (Sheridan); "Wolsey and Cromwell" (Shakspere); "Six Hundred" (Tennyson).
Tickets, 1s. and 2s. 6d. To be had at Messrs. Moses and Bussell. August 6th, 1860.

KINGSTOWN.—CONCERT ROOM, SUSSEX-PLACE.
VOCAL MUSIC, its Theory and Practice,
SIGHT AND PART SINGING, VOCALISATION, &c.,
"WILHEM'S SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM."
Mr. GASKIN is now forming a select Elementary Singing Class for Ladies. The first Lesson will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th of AUGUST, at Two o'clock, after which no person can be admitted.
Gentlemen's Class on Friday Evening, August 10, at Eight o'clock. Terms—10s. 6d. for the course of Twelve Lessons.
N.B.—Intending members will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, Great Brunswick-street.
Mr. Gaskin will attend at the Concert Room on Thursday, August 9, from Four to Five o'clock, to issue tickets, &c.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of Roden, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; by the Treasurer, John Walsh, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital, July, 1860.

AMALGAMATED PRISONS FOR WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY.
To Builders, Iron Founders, Locksmiths, and Plumbers.
The Commissioners for the Rebuilding the AMALGAMATED WATERFORD COUNTY and CITY PRISONS, acting under the 7th of George the 4th, chap. 74, and the 19th and 20th of Victoria, chap. 68, are prepared to receive separate Tenders from competent parties for REBUILDING the PRISONS, according to the altered plans and specifications of their architect, Charles Tarrant, Esq.
The altered Plans and Specifications may be seen daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Four o'clock p.m.; and any further information obtained on application at the office of Charles Tarrant, Esq., County Court-house, Waterford.
Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners on or before MONDAY, at Twelve o'clock noon, 10th September, 1860. They are to be addressed to "Colonel Roberts, Secretary to the Commissioners, Waterford," and endorsed with the No.— of the Specification. "Tender Specification, No.—, for Rebuilding Waterford County and City Prisons."
Contractors must name approved and solvent security for the due performance of any work they undertake; the amount of said security must be double that of their Tender.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
Commissioners' Office, Court-house,
Waterford, August 2nd, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.
Daily Communication between
IRELAND AND ENGLAND, VIA LIVERPOOL.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company beg to intimate to the public that on and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, they will, in connexion with the Steamers of the City of Dublin and Screw Steampacket Companies sailing between Dublin and Liverpool, undertake the DAILY TRANSMISSION of Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and Live Stock, at Moderate Through Rates,
TO and FROM DUBLIN and
Manchester, Leeds, Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, Ashton, Wigan, Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, Bradford, Halifax,
and all other Stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the Railways in connexion with it.
The ordinary Through Rates will include free collection and delivery at Dublin, and the several Stations on the Railways of Goods and Parcels, which will not be subject to any Forwarding or Port Charges at Liverpool; and as the utmost punctuality, in all respects, will be observed, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's route will be found expeditious as well as economical.
Goods, Parcels, and Live Stock will be received in Dublin at the Company's Office, North Wall (opposite Commons-street), and Small Parcels will also be received at 20, Eden-quay, where orders for the collection and delivery of Goods may be left, and all information as to Fares, Freights, &c., obtained.
(By order)
ALLEN NICHOLL, Agent.
20, Eden-quay, Dublin, 30th July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.
A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning,
On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860,
calling as follows:
Maynooth, about 9-15 Morning | Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield " 10-45 " | Ballinasloe " 2-25 "
Mullingar " 12-0 Noon. | Athenry " 3-40 "
Moate " 1-0 Afternoon |
and arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.
FARES:

From Dublin		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Mullingar, and Back	do	8 0	6 0	3 6
Moate	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athlone	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Longford	do	10 0	8 0	5 0
Cavan	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ballywilliam	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roscommon	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ballinasloe	do	13 6	10 6	6 6
Athenry	do	12 6	10 6	6 0
Galway	do	15 6	12 6	7 6
From Maynooth or Enfield to Galway, and Back		14 6	11 6	[illegible]
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywilliam to Galway, and Back		13 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar to Galway, and Back		10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon to Galway and Back		9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Athlone or Moate to Galway and Back		7 6	6 0	[illegible]
From Ballinasloe to Galway and Back		5 6	4 0	[illegible]

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 20th August, 1860.
Excursion passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 28th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.